NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A one roomed Corrugated Iron House about 36 feet by 20. Apply, stating price, to "X. Y. Z.," care Manager of this paper.

NEW GRAM from Calcutta, first quality in bags of 164 lbs. with a fine gunny at Rs. 8 per Bag. Terms—Cash. Apply to GOVIND JANARDHUN, at the office of Messrs. Montauiard and Tallada, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Hahnemann*, Captain D. T. PHILLIPS, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

M. & B. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents ship *Hahnemann*.
Bombay, 21st November 1864.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for payment of the First Call of the above Corporation is further extended from the 21st to the 26th instant.

Allotments of persons failing to pay the First Call in the above period will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of Directors,
J. P. CORNFORTH, Chairman.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Michael Scott*, PADLEY, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain PADLEY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th November 1864.

IT is intended to inaugurate under the auspices of influential members of the European and Native mercantile community a Company under the name of "The Bombay General Boat Insurance and Cargo Shipping Landing and Financial Corporation (Limited)."

The parties interested in this Company intend to carry on the business on a large and lucrative scale. The prospectus will be published shortly. Applications for shares will be received by Messrs. HANSARD & Co., No. 4, Hornby Row, near Dadyseth's Agaree (Fire Temple), till 25th instant.

NOTICE.—The Shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank, &c., (Limited) are requested to meet at the Temporary Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock A. M., to consider the propriety of adopting measures in opposition to the course taken by Messrs. BHOW DAJEE, DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and JEEJEEBHOY JEHANGEER, the Provisional Directors in Bombay, or what steps should be taken to secure the interest of the Shareholders. The above Meeting is called on a requisition of Shareholders.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Messrs. F. B. CAMA & Co. have determined to cease being connected with the promotion of the recently announced "Hindostan Financial Association, Limited."

All applications for shares in that Company that have been received by that firm will be returned to the applicants on request, but such of them as may remain unapplied for by 4 o'clock on WEDNESDAY the 3rd instant will be handed over to Mr. M. S. GUBBAY, one of the Promoters of the proposed Company.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

ICE FACTORY, GIRGAUM.—Notice is hereby given to residents at Colaba, the Fort, and Ships in harbour, that the Ice Depot in the Fort is prepared to supply them daily, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., at the rate of one anna per lb.

Residents will do well to have the quantity of Ice daily wanted entered in a book which the Patent Company will supply free of charges, and send them a bill at the end of every month for the amount.

Ready money is too great a temptation to the coolies to allow of its being all expended in Ice.

Sales at the Factory and at Byculla as usual.

For the Patent Ice Factory,
19th Nov. 1864. COWASJEE BOMANJEE KAKA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ship *Queen of the North*, Captain TIDMARSH, from London, is now ready to discharge her Cargo, the consignees of which are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain TIDMARSH will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners & Captain of the ship *Queen of the North*.
No. 27 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS (LIMITED).—The Promoters have to announce that the allotment of Shares and period for signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association have been postponed until after the next General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce which will be held on the 1st of December, in order that the Papers relating thereto may be put in circulation among the members of the Chamber with a view to elicit their opinion thereon. Immediately after the said General Meeting has taken place the allotments will be completed, and the Building at once commenced.

W. B. THOMPSON, Honorary Secretary.
Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, 21st November 1864.

ICE HOUSE NOTICE.—Now landing from the Ship *Garnet* and Barque *Jessie*:—
110 Boxes Crocks.
100 Bags Flour.
100 Boxes Stoughton's Elixir.
25 " Seidlitz Powders.
[illegible] Cases Tobacco.
200 Boxes Sperm Candles.
60 " Loaf Sugar.
15 " Pain Killer.
[illegible] Ice Pitchers.
100 Kitt's Butter 7 lbs.
200 Kegs " 4 "
270 Jars " 2½ " 2 and 1½.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
21st Nov. 1864. Agent Tudor Co.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—CAPITAL ONE CRORE RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH.

Promoters.
Thos. C. Hayllar, Esq.
Isidore Moore, Esq., of I. S. Moore & Co.
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patell, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pranjeewandass Hurjeewandass, Esq.

This Company is established for the purpose of carrying on General Financial operations.

It has also in view the promotion and assistance of Companies of a useful character, more especially those which have in view the cheapening of all kinds of Provisions in Bombay, and of keeping down the monopolies which are chiefly instrumental in raising prices to their present exorbitant height.

The services of an excellent Manager and Secretary have already been secured and arrangements are at present being made for the production of two schemes of great utility: full particulars of which will shortly appear.

Applications for Shares will continue to be received at the office of Messrs. I. S. Moore & Co., Church Lane, up to 4 o'clock P.M. this day.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to draw attention of their fresh assortment of

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Amongst which the following will be found worthy of especial notice:—

STUDENTS' SETS.

No. 1.—Containing a pair of 6 inch Dividers with moveable limb and Pencil and Pen holder fitting the same, boxwood scale and 2 set squares in neat case. Rs. 3.

No. 2.—Containing 1 pair of 5½ inch needle-pointed Dividers, 1 pair 6 inch ditto with moveable limb and Pen and Pencil holder fitting the same, Ruling Pen, and Boxwood scale; in velvet lined polished Mahogany case. Rs. 6-8.

No. 3.—Containing same as the above with extra Bow Pen, Ebony Parallel Ruler and Transparent Protractor in Polished Mahogany case. Rs. 10-8.

No. 4.—Containing same as No. 2, with extra Bow Pen and Pencil, Lengthening Bar, Ruling Pencil, Brass Protractor and Ebony Parallel Ruler, in polished Mahogany case Rs. 12.

DRAUGHTSMEN'S SETS.

No. 5.—In Electrum, containing 1 pair 5½ inch needle-pointed Dividers, 1 pair 6 inch jointed ditto with one moveable limb and Pen and Pencil holder fitting the same, Drawing Pen with Ivory handle, and Bow Pen, the lower compartment containing ivory set of scales, Ebony Parallel Ruler and Brass Protractor, in stong polished oak case. Rs. 18.

No. 6.—Contains same as the above, with extra Bow Pencil, Ivory Parallel Rule, Lengthening Bar and Ivory Protractor, fully divided in strong oak case with Lock and Key. Rs. 25.

No. 7.—By Elliott, in best Electrum one pair of 5½ inch Dividers, 1 per 6 inches jointed Dividers with one moveable limb and Pen and Pencil holder fitting the same, Lengthening Bar, Bow Pen, Drawing Pen with ivory handle, ivory Parallel Ruler and Protractor in polished mahogany case. Rs. 65.

No. 8.—By Elliott in highly finished electrum, containing one pair 5½ inch needle-pointed Dividers, one pair 5 inch ditto jointed with moveable limb and Pen and Pencil holder fitting the same, Lengthening Bar, Bow Pencil, 2 Drawing Pens, Pricker, Ivory Parallel Ruler and Protractor, Knife, File &c. in handsome metal bound polished rosewood case with superior Lock. Price Rs. 125.

No. 9.—Rather larger than the above, containing the same and extra solid steel spring Bow Dividers, Pen and Pencil Rs. 155.

SPARE INSTRUMENTS.

Proportional Compasses, Beam Compasses, Turn-in Compasses, Dividers in electrum and Brass, spring Dividers, Bow Pens and Pencils, Drawing Pens double and single wheel, Pens with box of spare wheels, Pointers &c.; also Scales, Rulers, Squares, Curves &c. &c.

THACKER, VINING & C°.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Cerulic*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th November 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—Nov. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th............ 0h. 9m. P. M.

Days	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	22	St. Cecilia.	6 13	5 20	3 5	3 38	19th Nov. 1864. Time—8h.00m.37s.4
Wed.	23	St. Clement, Bp.	6 13	5 20	6 11	6 42	
Thur.	24	Saturn rises at 5h. 50m.	6 14	5 20	7 16	7 45	
Fri.	25	St. Catherine.	6 15	5 20	8 12	8 38	
Sat.	26	Saturn sets at 4h. 56m.	6 15	5 20	8 57	9 17	
Sun.	27	First Sunday in Advent.	6 16	5 20	9 36	9 56	
Mon.	28	Mercury rises at 7h. 3m.	6 17	5 20	10 15	10 35	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 14TH NOV. TO THE 20TH NOV. 1864 INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Nov. 14	30·015	29·872	75·2	89·2	70·0	70·0	None.	None.
" 15	29·988	29·856	73·6	87·0	67·4	66·0	"	"
" 16	29·957	29·865	74·6	88·5	67·0	66·0	"	"
" 17	29·978	29·874	75·4	86·6	65·2	67·0	"	"
" 18	29·993	29·873	75·0	89·4	68·0	67·0	"	"
" 19	29·977	29·850	75·0	87·3	62·0	67·0	"	"
" 20	Sunday.							

Nov. 14.—Cirri in the morning; afterwards clear.
" 15.—Cirri in the afternoon; dry and sultry.
" 16.—A few clouds in the morning; dry.
" 17.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli.
" 18.—Cirri and cirro-cumuli; moist.
" 19.—Partially clouded.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Nov. 5	Kurrachee	Nov. 16
Agra	Nov. 15	Lahore	Nov. 12
Allahabad	Nov. 16	London	Oct. 18
Australia	Oct. 26	Mauritius	Oct. 22
Alexandria	Oct. 27	Madras	Nov. 16
Bangalore	Nov. 16	Malta	Oct. 20
Calcutta	Nov. 15	Meerut	Nov. 15
Cape	Sept. 30	Oudh	Nov. 16
Ceylon	Nov. 7	Punjaub	Nov. 5
Cochin	Nov. 12	Penang	Nov. 9
Delhi	Nov. 15	Rangoon	Aug. 10
France	Oct. 19	Suez	Oct. 27
Hongkong	Nov. 1	Singapore	Nov. 7

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

IN compliance with the request of the Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gumpert, the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, does not invite, but states that he is willing to receive subscriptions for the relief of the distress caused by the recent inundations at Masulipatam. We hope that, before answering the appeal of Mr. Tolputt, our Bombay philanthropists will at least ask what has become of the money they contributed to the Cyclone Relief Fund. The *Indian Daily News* assures us that people in Calcutta, though completely overpowered by the generosity of Bombay, do not know exactly what to do with the subscriptions they have got, as the suffering caused by the Cyclone is much less than had been anticipated. The truth is that the charitable benevolence business has been overdone in Bombay. Public-spirited millionaires here, carried away by their feelings, are too lavish of their money—probably they have so much that they do not know what to do with it. At all events, there are now three distinct charitable funds: the Famine Relief Fund, the Madras Weavers' Fund, and the Cyclone Relief Fund, which have very large balances that no one seems to know how to dispose of; and we would suggest that the unappropriated money should be sent to Masulipatam before any fresh call is made on the generous inhabitants of this "Capital of Indian Charity."

WE have before us a mass of valuable information (albeit somewhat old)* on the subject of Honorary Police Agency, enabling us, at length, fairly to pronounce upon an important experiment hazarded in the provinces of Oudh and the Punjab—the first of a series, having for its object the ascertainment of how far fitted for self-administration, auxiliary to the Government, are the heads of the people.

In the case of the Punjab, financial considerations would seem to have mainly ruled the operations of the officials, to whom the execution of the measure was entrusted: it was a "scheme, "in accordance with which the assistance of "men of local influence may be brought permanently to the support of the regular Police"; and the most prominent result set forth in the report is, that, "altogether the plan of employ- "ing honorary police, thus enabling us to reduce "the regular thana establishments, has brought "a *gain* to Government of Rs. 10,213 per annum" already.

In Oudh, the same powers were conferred on men selected as subjects for experiment, but the end here was not fiscal; it was to test the political effect of giving administrative and magisterial powers to an *aristocracy*. And as to the results of the trial, the Judicial Commissioner says, "the honorary magistrates have done very "well; but we must not expect of them what we "would not expect of an English Duke, as an "unpaid Judge."

If the above were all that is to be contrasted in their differently practical views of the same state measure, it would be sufficiently remarkable; but the details which have characterized the conflicting policies of the respective administrations of Oudh and the Punjab, are more startling still, in their antipodal nature. The principle which has guided the Punjab authorities is *averred* to have been based on the old maxim—"Set a thief to catch a thief." In Oudh, the actuating principle, evident in every active detail, has been the desire to "govern natives by na- "tives." This incredible contrast must be demonstrated by quotations.

The Commissioner of the Lahore division writes: "I always considered the suppression of cat- "tle-lifting a work of time under this new sys- "tem. As the thieves find apprehension follow "with certain step on the commission of crime, "and *as they miss the friendly aid which used to* "*extricate them from the meshes of the law*, they "will begin to count the cost of their predatory "trade, and it is to be hoped will gradually "abandon it." And again: "Formerly the men "*who are now the chief detectives*, were the *con-* "*nivers* at, if not the *instigators* of, the crime; they "had little to fear from the law, and had a *direct* "*interest* in the encouragement of an employment, "which brought in a fair share of plunder. But "now they know that *sympathy with the thieves* "*will subject them* (the Honorary Magistrates) "*to loss of their inam and of influence*, and per- "haps *involve them in a crime at persecution*." And Mr. Assistant Commissioner Powlett holds out high prospects of benefit accruing for the investiture with magisterial functions of one of these ere while freebooters, thus—"Fuzl has "given out that he *means* to be true to the Go- "vernment, and will assuredly arrest offenders," instead of, we suppose, protecting and sharing the spoils with them as heretofore. Further on, we have the following sketch of the antecedents of this honorary (and most *honourable*) Magistrate, Fuzl:—

> "I doubt not, however, that any misconception on the part of the Honorary Magistrates in Oudh will be removed, and am very confident that, with sufficient care and caution, very much may be done through them. I would recommend to try quite as much to teach them to take a share in executive duties, local, police, and finance, and such matters, as in the judicial decision of cases. We can seldom hope to have regular cases decided so well and rapidly by unpaid, as by really good paid Magistrates. But looking to the deficiencies of our own judicial machinery and to other considerations, I hope very largely to employ the Honorary Assistants, and would only avoid exacting too much form. *I would rather aim at giving those Honorary Assistants who have judicial aptitudes the character of standing arbitrators much resorted to by the free will and consent of the people themselves, and by whom simple questions would be decided and set at rest without much of the burden of a regular trial.*"

This honorary magistrate is quoted in the Report as "*the most remarkable instance of success.*" His Worship flourishes in the Goojranwalla district, the Commissioner of Lahore is very proud of him as a Punjabee *avatar* of Jonathan Wild, and with modest *naivetie* congratulates himself upon his good fortune in having, by securing a batch of such "WORTH" men, been enabled to give direct effect to the policy of Government. This very matter-of-fact gentleman proceeded to explain that policy, whereupon "the discussion that ensued was ex- "ceedingly interesting and instructive. They "(the Honorary Magistrates) did not hesitate to "confess their *predatory predilections*. With *win-* "*ning frankness* they told of the *comfortable* "relations they had established with our old "police, and with *inoffensive boldness* pointed out "*very palpable defects* in the administration of "justice. Hitherto there had been a spirit of *an-* "*tagonism between the governors* (proh pudor) "*and the governed*. They asked to be "treated with *confidence* for the future. Of the "power of the more influential in each tribe to "restrain their lawless brethren there was no "doubt, and their *willingness* to side with the "Government was *frankly* evinced that"—the honorary magisterial compact was soon entered into by three quondam thieves and our astute diplomates, their patrons.

It must be noticed, too, that the honorary magistrates of the Punjab are paid for their services, sometimes in cash, but more generally by *inam* (reward in land)—the entire cost not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum.

In Oudh, on the contrary, the office is strictly honorary. It is true, if we are to believe the most influential organ ever seduced to lie in their behalf, that in the elevation of the talookdars some regard has been had to the policy of converting foes into friends, making it worth the traitor's while to be loyal: the *Press* (London) congratulating the country that, in the august parliament of Kaisur Bagh (Lucknow) are to be found some of the vilest rebels of the insurrection! But it is not as rebels, but as talookdars, that they are given the powers of honorary magistrates. They are given administrative functions as an additional honour, a supplementary distinction marking their ennoblement. This is understood on both sides. Writing of them the Judicial Commissioner says: "They ap- "preciate and are pleased with the honour and "powers conferred on them, and accept it as "an evidence that we really desire to give them "a share in the administration of the country." And the Chief Commissioner declares that, he "is not disposed to enquire too curiously into "the motives which may have had effect in in- "ducing some native gentlemen to take a pride "in the criminal and fiscal powers entrusted to "them: it is sufficient at present that they do "take such a pride."

But the *actual* motives which induce these native gentlemen to pride themselves so much upon power and position as magistrates, are too palpable to be misunderstood, and too questionable to be satisfactory. We need not here enter into the question of Lord Canning's wisdom or impolicy in creating the Oudh talookdaree system, but we must be permitted to question the zeal with which the local government has ridden the viceregal hobby to the death. That zeal, in behalf of *such* men, has wrought its natural consequences: there is nothing to be wondered at in the fact that, pampered and flattered as they have been, these talookdar honoraries "labour under a misap- "prehension, and fancy that the powers are "given to them in connection with their estates, "by way of making them mere absolute owners." This position of affairs, Mr. Campbell, when Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, steadily combatted from the beginning—having foreseen the pernicious result, and endeavoured to restrain the almost fanatical subserviency of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Wingfield, to the Governor General's pet, but imbecile and mischievous project; indeed, had Mr. Wingfield's efforts been directed towards reducing the whole system to the grossest absurdity, by extravagances *usque ad nauseum*, they could scarcely have been more definitely ridiculous.

The Punjab rules interdict the jurisdiction of these honorary officials in causes where they, themselves, are in any manner, however small, interested: an interdict approving itself even to *instinct*, let alone reason or wisdom. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh, however, objects to this; he "would have *no* restriction on the powers of "adjudicating between a man's own dependants "and a stranger, because that would show a "want of sufficient confidence in the talookdar." Who is there that will not endorse Mr. Campbell's comment that, "*from this opinion I differ; I* "*think it is putting a man to too* severe a test. "* * * Under our system, as we can- "not make the landholders absolute princes "on their own estates sooner or later ques- "tions between them and the inferior classes "will arise. We must then be careful that we "do not give one class power to the detri- "ment of the rights of another class." Whether this power has been given or not, it has at all events been assumed, and *is exercised*. An elaborate correspondence between the Chief Commissioner and the Government of India originated sometime ago in the declaration of Raja Maun Singh, that, "there are no inferior "rights of any sort on his estates." The Governor General, of course, scouted the idea of this assumption of feudal authority on the part of Maun Singh (who, by the bye, on one occasion returned 181 cases as having been tried by him, while the real number, and most of them were of the paltriest kind, was *only* 76!) As to the motives which induce these nobles of Oudh—their "best men that the country can produce"—these members of the majestic Wittenagemote of Oudh—these Barons of the Lucknow Runnymede—to prize their situations as honorary magistrates, it is painful in the extreme to contemplate them. Unfortunately, they are avowed, and not left to be guessed at or deduced from the general character of the incumbents. "I was rather disappointed," says Mr. Campbell, "when I put to some of the most impor- "tant of them (Maun Singh and others) the "plan for giving them power to try civil suits, "to find that they objected. 'What is that to "'us? From criminal powers,' they said, 'our "'*power and authority are increased*, and our "'tenants, knowing that we have revenue powers, "'pay up; but what is the good of deciding "'shop-keepers' civil suits? that will be a very "'great trouble, and no good!'"

The last two years have given us many instances of failures both in Oudh and the Punjab: several of these honorary magistrates, from whom much was expected, have been deprived of their powers, and only escaped with disgrace, because a more condign punishment for their official delinquencies, it was thought, would have had the effect of frightening the others into resigning the office.

We close this article with the following quotation from Mr. Campbell's report. Mr. Campbell is not without his eccentricities, and his judicial peccadilloes in Oudh often called for rebuke; but he is, nevertheless, a reformer of no ordinary mould, and should, therefore, command the sympathy and support of every disinterested friend of Oudh and of Indian progress:—

> "This man had acquired a remarkable name as a freebooter in former times, and in our rule had often come within the grasp of the law, but always managed to escape. When it was found that Fuzl had joined my camp, a curious feeling of fear spread itself around. A Sirdar who was marching with me doubled the guard upon his favourite mare, and could scarce rest all night till the earliest peep of day revealed his animal safe at her picket. Though singularly quiet and inoffensive in demeanour, he gave ample evidence of the mastery he held over his neighbours' minds. That he was the real organizer of the horse thefts that were so common, we had little moral doubt, yet he was too clever to allow himself ever to be caught. *He however saw in which direction his interest lay, and pledged himself to put a stop to these thefts. Faithfully has he hitherto kept his word; and there is every reason to believe that so long as confidence is reposed in him it will not be betrayed.*"

We are afraid that no amount of humouring and cajoling will make either the ex-thief of the Punjab, or the ex-rebel of Oudh, an honest and honourable "Honorary."

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* Supplement to the *Punjab Gazette*, on the subject of "Honorary Police Agency in the Punjab."

Report on the Administration of Justice in the Province of Oudh.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 21st November, 12 (noon).
Steamer *Mooltan*, from Suez, anchored.

GALLE, 20th November.
Steamer *Sydney*, from Calcutta, anchored.

TUTICORIN, 20th November.
Steamer *India* sailed for Negapatam.

MADRAS, 20th November.
Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 21st November.
Steamer *Bushire*, from Bombay, anchored.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 26TH OCT.

Italian Parliament opened on 24th October when the Franco-Italian Convention submitted a Bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence. The sitting then adjourned, it is believed, to allow time for consideration. The Convention expected that the Bill would be passed by a large majority.

Garibaldi has written a letter violently attacking the Convention.

Turin tranquil. Workmen resolved to maintain a peaceful attitude.

Slight insurrectionary movements in Venetia.

Several districts in Austrian Lombardy invaded by armed bands, wearing Garibaldi's uniform.

The meeting of the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon expected to take place shortly at Nice.

The Lanenberg Diet voted for the annexation of the Duchy to Prussia.

Austrian Riechsrath to be opened on the 12th November.

Reported that Rechberg, the Austrian Premier, had resigned.

Diplomatic relations between Spain and Peru suspended.

King of Greece has fixed one month as the time for the Assembly to frame the new constitution, if not then finished he will assume the initiative.

Dano-German treaty of peace delayed. The settlement of the financial question daily expected; when concluded, Austria and Prussia will convene a large assembly to consider the mode and by whom the Duchies are to be governed.

The New York Democratic Committee have renounced the tyranical acts of Lincoln's administration, and threaten revolutionary measures if the election is illegally interfered with.

The British American Conference at Quebec have resolved upon the confederation of the provinces.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left Copenhagen, returning home through Germany.

Destructive gales and floods in Scotland and Ireland, and in the North of England.

The distress still continues to increase in the cotton districts.

LONDON, 3RD NOVEMBER.

Latest dates from New York, 22nd Oct.

Longstreet surprised and drove the Federals from Strasburg during the absence of Sheridan, who subsequently arrived, reorganized his forces, repulsed the Confederates, and recaptured Strasburg.

The Confederates lost 30 guns and 1,600 prisoners, and retreated to Woodstock. Federal loss, 5,000 men.

Price has occupied Fennington, and is largely recruiting.

Forrest has invaded Kentucky.

Hood has made a formidable demonstration in Sherman's rear, and captured Dalton (Rastia?), and destroyed 20 miles of the railway. He is now retreating southwards.

The Federals have been repulsed in assaulting the Confederate forts on the north of the James River.

The *Florida* has been captured at Bahia.

The treaty between Denmark and Germany has been signed.

Müller has been found guilty.

OBITUARY:—John Leech; the Marquis of Bristol.

Cotton market greatly improved. Fair Dhollera, 16½d.

(Private Telegram.)

LONDON, 3RD NOV.

Cotton market improving.
Fair Dhollera 16½d.
Money market easier.

WE regret to learn by telegram from Allahabad that J. M. Erskine, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, died there on the morning of the 20th inst.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WRIGHT, Royal Artillery, having arrived from England, assumes command of the Artillery in Oudh, relieving Lieutenant Colonel Christie, who proceeds to Delhi, to command the Artillery there.

THE *Englishman*:—"We learn that the Rajas of Putiala and Jheend have been associated with Major Cracroft in making the enquiry into the case of the murder of Mungul Sirdarnee, the widowed relation of the Raja of Nabha, before mentioned by us."

THE same:—"The Maharaja of Jummoo, that is the Chief of Cashmere, has got into some trouble about the punishments inflicted by his officers. Some women were found in the Goojerat district with their tongues cut off by order of Raja Motee Sing, under the impression that they were witches. The Raja belongs to the family of Jummoo, and Government has asked the Maharaja if punishment and mutilations of this kind are practised in his territory."

THE *Indian Daily News* (Nov. 15):—"The subscriptions to the Cyclone Relief Fund have, including the sums received from Bombay, now reached an amount more than was required to stem or alleviate the distress caused by the late disaster. We are daily chronicling fresh additions to the list of donors, and the Honorary Secretary invariably concludes each of his Advertisements showing the progress of the Fund with the notice—'Additional subscriptions will be thankfully received.' Now it is the duty of every good Secretary to a Charity to collect as much as he possibly can for the object on whose behalf he undertakes his honorary and honourable duties. So we give Mr. Wood every credit for the energetic and excellent manner in which he has worked on behalf of the Cyclone Relief Fund. Not that Mr. Wood stands in any need of eulogium from us. His energy, method, and talent as a man of business are too well known and appreciated to do so. But, we may ask, why does the Committee whom Mr. Wood represents, advertise for more subscriptions when their coffers are already full to overflowing? The vulgar proverb, which holds that 'enough is as good as a feast,' is as applicable, we presume, to the exigencies of charity as to the cravings of hunger. The immediate object of the Cyclone Relief Fund was to assist the famine-stricken and perishing unfortunates who had been reduced to want and suffering by reason of an unexpected and terrible 'visitation of God.' The sum required for this purpose was not a very large one; but, owing to the niggard way in which the wealthy natives of the province came forward to aid their poorer brethren, it was necessary to appeal loudly and strongly to the charitable feeling of the general community of Calcutta. This appeal was promptly and fairly responded to by the European and Parsee inhabitants of this city, and nobly anticipated by those of Bombay. The sum, however, has far exceeded, we believe, the amount required. The question now is, what is to be done with the surplus money? We suppose that to suggest the delicacy of returning to Bombay the fall or a moiety of the amount sent to us by that 'Capital of Indian Charity,' would be considered an exhibition of moral weakness upon our part. As this would be totally inconsistent with the character of Calcutta liberality, we refrain from pressing it upon the public attention. But the question is not altogether irrelevant, when we remember that there is still a large surplus remaining from another Fund, *viz.*, that of the Famine Relief Fund. This surplus is, we believe, a very large one, but we are in ignorance regarding the account it is placed to, the interest it bears, and last, though not least, what is to become of it. Why this surplus could not have been applied to the relief of the sufferers from the late Cyclone only those 'in Authority,' perhaps can answer; but to us, who know not the difficulties in the way of doing this, the question appears reasonable enough. We have no desire to stop the influx of Calcutta charity as being now developed in the subscriptions which are pouring into the Cyclone Relief Fund; but if it be the case that more than enough has been already subscribed for all purposes required, we have a right to enquire, what is proposed to be done with the surplus? We hope that some explanation will be given on this point regarding both the Cyclone and the Famine Relief Fund. We write in the interest of real charity and on behalf of the public who [illegible]."

THE *Madras Athenæum and Daily News*:—"We quoted a statement from a Calcutta paper the other day, to the effect that the surgeon of an emigrant ship had thrown a dying coolie overboard to avoid the quarantine laws at Mauritius. We have now learned that this statement refers to the ship *Rajasthan*, which left Calcutta on the 15th July, and arrived at Port Louis on the 1st of September, or in fifty days. She left Calcutta with 302 passengers, but only landed 290, as twelve had died during the voyage, the prevailing diseases having been diarrhœa and dysentery. The Protector of Immigrants reported that these immigrants did not arrive at Mauritius in as satisfactory a state of health as those of previous ships from Calcutta, and that they had evidently not met with the same care during the passage. They preferred complaints against the captain—J. C. Wilson—and the chief mate, both of whom were convicted of assault in the District Court of Port Louis, and sentenced, the former to a fine of £10, and the latter to a fine of half that amount. On the 1st of September, the day of the ship's arrival, an immigrant who was suffering from dysentery was thrown over-board by the doctor's (J. M. Anthony) orders, and another immigrant, likewise under the doctor's orders, was suspended by his thumbs to spars eight feet above the deck, and kept so for several hours; this man when taken down was kicked, and died shortly afterwards. Dr. Anthony is also charged with having falsified the death list, a death having been altogether concealed, and the dates of the others altered: he was further charged with immoral conduct. These disclosures were immediately communicated to the Procureur General, and after a careful preliminary enquiry, the doctor has been committed to prison to take his trial at the next Assizes. The Protector of Immigrants abstains from offering any remarks on the doctor's conduct, but considers that the captain is deserving of severe censure for having suffered his passengers to be ill-treated. He thinks it would be right to deprive him of a large portion, if not the whole, of his passage money, and recommends his being considered totally disqualified to take charge of immigrants in future.

"We quite agree with the Protector of Immigrants, as far as he goes, in his condemnation of Captain Wilson's conduct, but think that he does not go half far enough. If the terrible story above told is correct, the captain, as well as the doctor, should be brought to trial as an accessory in the crimes of the latter, which perhaps were never before paralleled on board an emigrant ship from this country. The tale reads rather like one told of the horrors of a slaver in the New World. Professionally, the medical man is uncontrolled by the commander of a vessel, within the compass of his duty, but as soon as he transgresses that limit, and ill-treats or endangers the safety of those on board, especially his own patients, the captain is bound to interfere and arrest the mischief, as well as maintain the discipline of his ship. The Bengal Government should institute a strict enquiry into Mr. Anthony's antecedents, and ascertain if blame attaches to any one at Calcutta concerned in engaging his services for the *Rajasthan's* voyage."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

OUDE, 15TH NOVEMBER.

THE chief topic of interest in Oude just now is the coming Exhibition,—every effort being made to render it worthy of the dignity which such a name implies. The committee has certainly taken the greatest interest in promoting the scheme, and every encouragement is held out to speculators to try their chance of gain. The ground has been laid out very prettily, and already several booths are nearly completed; and by the time the Exhibition opens out there is no doubt but that things will be found to have been managed very well, considering that a display of this sort will have been the first of the sort ever attempted in Oude.

A prospectus has been issued under the auspices of a Mr. Brewer and several other influential people in Lucknow, having for its object the formation of a society, to undertake the erection of houses, both in the Military and Civil lines, for the use of the residents. I think the proposal an admirable one. The public will be gainers at least in two ways—1st, in having better and more secure accommodation; and 2ndly, in a reduction of rent, which at present, owing to the paucity of accommodation, is very high, and quite beyond the means of the majority of the tenants.

There is a talk also of the establishment of another paper at Lucknow,—indeed, I believe, a prospectus has already been circulated. I have no doubt that a really good paper would pay well, provided, of course, it is popular, which neither of the present prints are. They represent two distinct bodies, and, as a consequence, they have not that large range of circulation, which it is quite necessary to command in view to make them remunerative. The *Oude Mail*, undoubtedly the ablest paper of the two, and Mr. Langford, the Editor, has with commendable zeal and ability done justice to the means,—limited as these necessarily are—which have been at his disposal. What is needed is, however, a strong proprietary body with some capital, to be able to maintain a paper, with independent m[illegible] the paper [illegible] a paper we have never had [illegible] the object being always to [illegible] self-supporting,—hence it is that [illegible] of this sort has ever yet succeeded,—but it may be that the scheme now in contemplation, gaining by the experience of the past, will have provided for a contingency hitherto never thought of. It is thought that Mr. H. D. Chick, late Editor of the *Oude Gazette*, will be the new Editor—no better selection can be made. He has both experience and ability to conduct a paper, and as an Indian Editor he has very few superiors. Mr. Chick and Mr. Langford are men of undoubted ability, but of a type so different and distinct from each other as not to be placed in the same category. Both would, however, succeed equally well, if provided with all necessary means to enable them to carry on a paper. As it is, they have always worked under great disadvantages; and if they have succeeded in obtaining the approbation of the public, to any extent, it is entirely due to their unflinching zeal and industry.

Another officer of the Commission, Mr. Currie, late Settlement Commissioner, has left the Province. His leaving just now was rather sudden, and speculation is rife as to the causes. I really cannot divine them, though I have some idea as to the cause. For the present it is said he will officiate for Mr. Strachey, the President of the Sanitary Commission; after that, perhaps, he will proceed on furlough.

The appointment of Messrs. Cust and Muir in the Governor General's Council is a step in the right direction—both being men of great experience, with great knowledge of the people and the country. The former is a Barrister-at-Law, and presided over the highest Appellate Court in the Punjab; the latter is a first-rate Revenue officer, one of the best in the North West Provinces, and at one time it was thought that he would succeed to the Lieutenant Governorship in succession to the late Sir George Frederick Edmonstone. It is the nomination of such men to the Council table that will impart confidence in, and dignity to, the Councils of the Legislature. These appointments are, no doubt, owing to the discrimination of the Viceroy.

There is some talk of the 36th Regiment being removed to a hill station for the coming summer; but it is very doubtful whether the higher authorities could sanction such a measure, owing to the expense which will be incurred by such a step. The regiment has been on the whole rather unhealthy this year, but what was to be expected of a regiment just coming out from England? The 107th has already left and reached its destination—Allahabad. The 5th Lancers seem to stand out the season very well: they are a very fine body of men. The 55th, I hear, goes to Lucknow and the 12th to Fyzabad; but it is not quite certain yet what the destination of these regiments will be—all will depend upon circumstances.

Mr. Cowper, the Judicial Commissioner, has returned to his duties, and Major Reid has resumed the Secretaryship to the Chief Commissioner.

The weather is becoming very pleasant, and the cold weather may be said to have fairly set in; but we require more rain, and unless we have it soon it is to be feared that the prices of things will rise to famine prices. In the North West, though there has been more rain, articles of consumption are very dear; and the Punjab does not seem to fare better.

BOMBAY.

THE works in connection with the Mazagon Land Reclamation scheme have been commenced, and from arrangements that are being made they will in a very short time be in full operation.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp presided yesterday in the Insolvent Debtor's Court, and although the business occupied the whole day there was no case involving public interest.

WE are informed that the Bombay Financial Corporation (Limited) have secured the services, as Secretary, of Mr. Philip Knee, late of the Chartered Mercantile Bank in London, and that the Corporation will commence operations immediately.

WE understand that Mr. Alexander McEwen, and [illegible] shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank [illegible] have instructed counsel to bring the case before the High Court with the view of [illegible] why the injunction should be withdrawn.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.—According to an advertisement in another column, there seems to [illegible] of the scheme for erecting a Royal [illegible] Bombay, as proposed by a Joint Stock Company, the plans of which have been for some days past on view at the offices of the Delhi Bank, is being taken up by the Chamber of Commerce.

THE weather was very sultry again yesterday during the middle of the day, and for the last night or so the sky has been very cloudy, and about 9 o'clock last night we received a second instalment of the Elephanta, but in a milder form.

WE are glad to see that the new police arrangements, for keeping clear the thoroughfare at the end of Medow Street and Rampart Row, still continues to work well. The great bulk of the jobbers have taken to the vacant ground on the Esplanade where they are able to carry on their noisy calling without annoying the public.

A WHISPER TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—Gentlemen of the long Robe have evidently been in the habit of thinking, or believing that their attendance in the Court of the First Judge of the Small Cause Court is just when it suits themselves; to prevent any future misunderstanding we beg to acquaint them with the fact, that it has been decided all cases shall in future be not only called on in their turn but shall be disposed of at once whether the legal gentlemen engaged are present or not.

THE adjourned inquest on the body of a European, name unknown, was resumed yesterday morning in the Town Hall before Mr. Barton, when notwithstanding a battakee was beaten throughout the island no one came forward to identify the body of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict, that deceased was found dead lying across the rails of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway near Byculla at 3 A.M. on Friday last with his left arm and head severed from his body, but how he came on the line, or by what train the dismemberment occurred there was no evidence to show.

THE EXHIBITION OF FIREWORKS ON THE ESPLANADE.—We are glad to perceive, by a letter from Dr. Birdwood which appears in our correspondence columns, that subscriptions are still coming in towards defraying the expense of getting up a grand display of fireworks under the direction of Professor Johnson on the Esplanade, in honour of the Birthday of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. We beg to remind our friends who take an interest in the affair that it will greatly assist the undertaking by remitting their subscriptions forthwith to the Treasurer, Dr. Birdwood.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(The prospects of the season.)

SATTARA.—The monsoon commenced later than usual in June, and the rain for some time fell favourably for all descriptions of crops, but in consequence of little or no rain having fallen in October the early crops of grain have suffered in some districts. There is not a failure and the loss is only partial, and no scarcity of food or fodder is anticipated. Much good has been done to the later crops owing to the few showers which have fallen in the early part of November. Cotton looks well and promises a fair crop, probably not much under the average.

The public health.—Cholera has made its appearance in a virulent form in a village in the Jumboosa talook, and slight fever is reported in Nagree and Bynarree.

THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

THE following additional Contributions have been received by the Treasurers:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rev. W. K. Fletcher: subscription collected in the Saint Thomas Cathedral ...	665	8	0
Ardaseer Carsetjee Dady, Esq.	500	0	0
J. Gustadjee: for contribution by the members of the Lodge Rising Star of Western India, No. 342	200	0	0
R. H. Showell, Esq.	50	0	0
N. Fernandes, Esq.	20	0	0
John Dwyer, Esq.	10	0	0
	1,445	8	0
Amount already advertised	91,802	7	5
Total...Rupees	93,247	15	5

REMINGTON & Co.,
Treasurers Cyclone Relief Fund.
Bombay, 19th November 1864.

THE HURRICANE AND INUNDATIONS AT MASULIPATAM AND CUDDALORE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The subjoined letter has been addressed to me by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Madras, with reference to the terrible calamity, which has befallen the Kistna District and Cuddalore, of which your paper of this date and the Madras papers of the 15th inst. contain particulars.

In responding to the call made on me, to place this matter before the generous public of Bombay, I beg to state that subscription lists have been opened at the *Chamber of Commerce* and *Bank of Bombay*, *Asiatic Banking Corporation* and *Bombay Presidency Bank*, and at the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* Offices, and that I shall be happy to forward to Madras contributions, which may be paid to any of the above named establishments.—Your most obedient servant,

A. C. GUMPERT,
Chairman Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay, 21st November 1864.

MY DEAR GUMPERT,—I send you by to-day's post a copy of the *Madras Times*, in which you will see the first particulars we have received, of a cyclone, which swept over Masulipatam and Guntoor, on the [illegible] of the 1st and 2nd inst. One or two private letters which have come to hand to-day, give the most te[illegible] picture of the condition in which the survivors are left, and as you will see Government is doing what [illegible] can to relieve immediate wants. The *Sydney* from Northern Ports arrived this morning, reporting that she could hold no communication with Masulipatam, there being not a single boat there and the whole place still submerged. She returns to-morrow, chartered by Government, to take up supplies of food, medicines and all the medical men who can be spared, as a great outbreak of disease is fully expected. The crops for many miles round have been entirely destroyed and the greatest distress prevails. As our's is not a rich community, you would be doing a great service, if you can induce the good folks of Bombay to lend us a helping hand. I am sure the need for help only requires to be known by your liberal-minded community to call forth their generosity. There has been a similar inundation at Cuddalore, 100 miles to the south of Madras, though not so severe, still we shall have to give some relief there. In haste.—Yours very sincerely

(Signed) H. TOLPUTT,

Madras, 15th November, 1864.
A. C. GUMPERT, Esq.,
Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

INCREASE OF SALARIES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.,
Secretary of the Government of India,
Financial Department.

To A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq.
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
Simla, August, 1864.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th of July, No. 1134, in reply to mine of the 6th of February last, on the subject of certain additions proposed to be made to the official emoluments of Civil and Military servants in the Bombay Presidency in consequence of the increase in the price of the necessaries of life.

2. On the 26th of September 1862, the Governor in Council of Bombay authorized batta being issued, at the established rate, to persons on the civil establishments, drawing eight Rupees per mensem or less, when Bajree was less than 13 seers for the rupee. This was sanctioned by the Government of India.

3. By a Resolution dated the 12th of December 1863, the Governor in Council authorized the following temporary increase of salaries in all Districts where grain was below 10 seers of 80 tolahs to the rupee, of the staple common food of the District:—

On salaries from Rs. 200	to Rs. 111,	an increase of	5	p. cent.
Do.	do. 110	do. 51	do.	10	do.
Do.	do. 50	do. 31	do.	15	do.
Do.	do. 30	do. 17	do.	20	do.
Do.	do. 17 and below		do.	25	do.

4. The Revenue Commissioners and all subordinate Officers were, however, desired to bear in mind, that so large an increase of salaries could not be given without a reduction of numbers or some means of adding to the income of Government, and the Governor, in a Minute dated the 11th of November, appended to the Resolution, proposed a revision of all permanent civil establishments, when the rate of pay was less than Rupees 200 per mensem; provided that the total annual expense of each establishment should not exceed the standard of 1857–58, *plus* any sums arising from the commutation for the services of hereditary District Officers, and from the transfer to towns of the charge for their Police. The Governor proposed the limit of 200 Rupees, "because it is the class who receive salaries under that amount who suffer most, and to whom, therefore, it is most desirable to extend relief."

5. In reply, I was directed to state that the Government of India could not sanction any increase of salaries, until it should be shown that reductions equal or nearly equal to the increased expenditure had been made; but I was instructed to add that although the Governor General in Council could not divest himself of the responsibility of exercising his own judgment in reference to the revised establishments to be maintained, or admit of any arbitrary standard of expense within the limits of which any numbers or rates of pay might be included, he accepted His Excellency the Governor's proposal for a revision of the subordinate establishments, and desired that it might be carefully conducted by the ablest Officers who could be selected for the purpose by the Government of Bombay, with reference to two principles—

"*1st.*—To ascertain, by a careful scrutiny, how "far the work itself is capable of being simplified "and curtailed by omitting duplicate and un- "necessary processes, consolidating official forms, "and generally by expediting and abbreviating "the transaction of business; and,

"*2ndly.*—To ascertain what is the smallest "number of persons by whom the work can be "properly done, after it has been so revised; "what rates of pay are necessary to secure "the services of competent persons; and, what "arrangements should be made, in order that "the public may have the benefit of a selection "of the best candidates for employment."

6. The Governor also alluded to a probable necessity for increasing salaries above 100 Rupees a month, in reference to which I was instructed to remark as follows:—

"The high prices of food, in certain Districts "of the Bombay Presidency, require that some "relief should be given to the subordinate civil "establishments, because the cost of living is the "principal element in fixing their remuneration; "but, as regards the higher situations held by "covenanted servants and others, no such neces- "sity has been established. The Governor Ge- "neral in Council is, therefore, not prepared to "enter upon the consideration of cases of this "class, unless it can be shown that by a con- "solidation of offices or other arrangements, the "improvement of the public service may be "combined with a due regard to economy."

7. The first twenty-six paragraphs of your letter under acknowledgment are occupied with a statement of reasons against any such revision of establishments either superior or subordinate.

8. Much stress is laid upon reductions made in former years; but, I am directed to observe that similar reductions have been made in other parts of India, and that the peculiarity of the present occasion at Bombay is that a general elevation in the standard of remuneration is desired. Increase of salaries ought, as observed by the Governor, to be accompanied by reduction of numbers; and a smaller number of well-paid and well-selected Native Officers are so much more efficient than the larger number whom it has been customary to retain on inadequate salaries, that the cases are rare in which efficiency and economy cannot both be consulted.

9. There is also great scope for reduction of establishments by the simplification of the work itself, as illustrated in Financial Memorandum No. 3400, dated 28th July 1863 regarding possible reductions in Secretariat establishments in the Civil Department, and in Memorandum No. 1121, dated 29th February 1864, regarding Military Pension Pay Masters, and by dispensing with duplicate and unnecessary processes, as adverted to in my letter No. [illegible], dated 5th February 1864.

10. The expediency of abolishing the appointment of Dufterdars in the several Collectorates of Bombay was referred for consideration last year, but no answer has yet been received, and I am to add that the disproportionate cost of the Bombay Military Secretariat, as compared with that of the Government of India has also attracted notice.

11. Mr. Ricketts' inquiry is alluded to. That was confined to the superior establishments; and, after proposing all the reductions in, and additions to, establishments which appeared to be necessary, the result was that a lakh of Rupees was recommended to be added to the aggregate civil charges of the Presidency. So far as any inference can be drawn from this bearing upon the present question, it is in favor of the general rule, that every increase of salaries ought to be accompanied by a careful revision of the existing establishments.

12. The Governor in Council states that he at one time contemplated a compliance with the instructions on this head, and applied for the services of Mr. G. N. Taylor, of the Madras Civil Service, now a Member of the Supreme Council. The Governor General in Council is content, as already stated, that the inquiry should be conducted by selected Officers of the Bombay Government; but, if assistance be still desired from another Presidency, it will be readily given.

13. You observe that, "as regards the lower "classes of Government servants, the extreme "urgency of the case, which is practically to "them one of famine prices, will hardly admit "of such a delay as is required for a general "revision of establishments."

14. In reply, I am directed to call attention to the Statement at page 123 of the Appendix to your letter, from which it appears, that additional allowances, under the head of "Grain Batta," and "temporary increases to salaries up to Rupees 200 per mensem," are already paid to the amount of Rupees 16,57,152 a year. This is besides the extra cost of rations and compensation for dearness of grain, for the Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers of the European and Native Armies.

15. The Governor General in Council, therefore, sees no valid reason to depart from his previous decision not to sanction any increase in the pay of subordinate establishments, until those establishments and the work done by them shall have been carefully investigated in detail to ascertain what reduction can be made in the number of persons employed.

16. The next portion of your letter contains reasons, chiefly derived from the report of the Prices Commission for a general increase of salaries, according to a scale commencing by an addition of 30 per cent. to salaries below Rupees 500 a month, and ending by an addition of 15 per cent. to salaries of Rupees 2,001 "and upwards whatever they are." Military and Marine Officers are [illegible], but it is exclusive of Privat[illegible] Officers of the Eur[illegible] and [illegible] Armies. "Whatever measures [illegible] observe, "may be "necessary for the relief of the soldiery, in addi- "tion to that which is provided by existing "rules, must be considered separately in the "Military Department."

17. The estimated annual expense of the proposed measure, is as follows:—

Civil Department......	Rupees	32,62,260
Military.....................	"	19,20,000
Marine.......................	"	1,10,000
	Total Rupees	52,92,269

besides the further increase to be considered in the Military Department for the European and Native soldiery.

18. But, if this measure were adopted, the additional burden to the finances would far exceed the amount named by you. The arrangement is based upon a principle of proportion according to prices and salaries, and it would, therefore, be necessary to apply it, according to the circumstances, to other parts of India. The prices of the necessaries of life have considerably risen everywhere. In the adjacent districts of the Madras Presidency they are as high as in the Bombay Presidency. House-rent at Calcutta is exorbitant. The wages of servants and labourers are higher in the Burmese Provinces than they are at Bombay, while civil salaries are lower. What the total cost would be, and what new taxes it would be necessary to impose, it is impossible to say. Such heavy additional charges obviously could not be defrayed without additional taxation, and new taxation would probably in the end necessitate an increase of the military force which would add still further to the expense. It is better, even for the official class, to bear their own burdens and accommodate themselves to the altered circumstances of society, than that the State should enter upon such a course of proceeding for their sake.

19. The result of the investigations of the Prices Commission is summed up in the 33rd paragraph of your letter, as follows:—"Since "1829 the prices of grain have about trebled, "and they are now about double the price of the "average of 1860 to 1863, whilst meat, fowls, fire-wood, and other necessaries, have nearly "doubled in price since 1829."

20. Upon this, several remarks may be made.

21. The standard of 1829 is too remote to have any practical influence upon the question. The habits of the present generation have been formed at a later period, and so far as the increase of prices have been gradual, they have adapted themselves to it.

22. There has, no doubt, been a considerable recent increase of price, but this has chiefly arisen from exceptional circumstances, and will probably yield to the operation of ordinary causes.

23. The conversion of cultivated land from grain to cotton is owing to the present excessive price of cotton, which cannot always continue, and the effect of such prices must be to extend cultivation generally.

24. The law of demand and supply will speedily operate upon the high price of grain. Indeed it has already begun to do so. We shall now reap the advantage of the entire freedom of the home trade by the abolition of the transit duties and of the duties upon the interportal or coasting trade. The Bombay Presidency is only one Province of India, and it is more than ordinarily accessible, both by its long Sea-board and by the Railways which tap the interior in several directions. It is impossible that under such circumstances, any great inequality in the price of an easily transportable commodity, like grain, can continue for any length of time.

25. Nearly all the Civil Officers who have been consulted, allude to the extensive employment of labourers upon Railway, and Public Works, as one of the most powerful causes of the artificial dearth. This operates towards the result in several ways. It diverts labour from agriculture to works which, for the time, are unproductive; it greatly stimulates consumption; and it raises wages by heavy drafts upon the labour market. The same cause materially contributed to the commercial crisis of 1847 in England. But the Railways within the Bombay Presidency are nearly completed, and it is in the power of the Governor in Council to regulate the execution of other works so as not unduly to disturb the labour market.

26. The cost of the ration of the European Troops which includes all the main articles of subsistence, has not risen in the Bombay Presidency, in the proportion which the preceding summary of the Report of the Prices Commission would indicate.

27. It appears from a memorandum furnished by the Accountant General in the Military Department, that the average monthly cost of

Soldiers' rations, including tea, &c., in the three Presidencies, is as follows :—

	Rs.	As.
Bengal	9	2
Madras	9	8
Bombay	9	12

This may be partly accounted for, by the circumstance, that beef and mutton are not the food of the bulk of the population; and that as wheat is the most durable and valuable of grains it is more transportable than any other.

28. One great class of necessaries of European life, groceries and articles of Home manufacture has decidedly diminished in price of late years.

29. One thing, however, is apparent from the Report, that the great increase of price has been in the common grains, which are the food of the body of the people. It, therefore, fell as observed by His Excellency the Governor in the early part of the correspondence, with special severity, upon subordinate public servants whose wages were fixed with reference to the means of subsistence. Temporary relief has already been given to this class, and the Government of India has expressed its readiness to authorize such increased pay, as the altered circumstances may render necessary, when these subordinate establishments shall have been subjected to an effectual revision on the principles indicated. The case of persons on larger salaries, fixed with reference to educational attainments and the responsibility and difficulty of the duties to be performed, is totally different. The cost of the common necessaries of life enters in much smaller proportion into their expenditure, and the increase in the price of these necessaries furnishes no valid ground for making an addition to their salaries.

30. In the concluding paragraphs of your letter you advert to the increase which has taken place in the revenue since 1858-59, and to certain savings which have been effected since 1857-58, as furnishing the means of providing for the general increase of salaries recommended. Upon this, I am directed to observe that, although the revenue of India has happily increased of late years, and savings of expenditure have been made in some directions, the additional ways and means thereby obtained have been absorbed by the additional demands for Public Works, for improved administration of various kinds, and for increased allowances rendered necessary by the general rise of prices thoughout India. Within the last four months, higher pay has been granted to Native Officers; accelerated rates of Good Conduct Pay to Native Soldiers; extra clothing to European Soldiers, and additional allowances for their wives and children; increased rates of compensation, for dearness of provisions, for the Native Troops throughout India; and it has now been proposed to the Secretary of State to substitute full for half batta at all the stations at which the latter is issued. The additional charge, under the five heads of Land Revenue, Forest and Abkaree Public Works, Law and Justice, Police and Education, in the last three years amounts to upwards of £2,000,000. The demands of the Bombay Presidency, for Public Works, have been much larger than those of any other Province, and the grant for this year, including a supplementary contingent amount of £100,000 amounts to £1,370,330 besides £1,927,500 to be advanced for the construction of guaranteed Railways, and £347,601 the estimated expenditure on Public Works from local funds, amounting altogether to the great sum of £3,645,431. The resources pointed out by you have, therefore been already appropriated, and it is only by the practice of the strictest economy in every part of India, that it will be possible to adjust the public finances to the exigencies of the new state of things upon which we are entering.

31. Independently of the facts and arguments which have been adduced, I am directed to state that compliance with your proposals is out of the question, because the means do not exist of meeting these demands, and the Governor General in Council is averse to new taxation.

32. For these reasons the Governor General in Council cannot sanction the increase of salaries of the Civil and Military establishments recommended by His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—21*st November.*

(Before H. L. Leeke, Esq.)

Extensive Note Robbery.—Cassia Heerachund and three others were charged, the first prisoner with stealing eighteen currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each on the 18th ult. from one Hursookdass Goverdhundass, and the other prisoners with receiving the same knowing them to have been stolen. From the preliminary evidence taken it would appear, that at the time in question the notes were stolen from the owner in Bombay and the suspected parties made off to the Deccan where they were [illegible] Foujdar of the village of Khe[illegible] in apprehending [illegible] and in discovering a portion of the notes and all property, the produce of a portion of the plunder, to the amount of Rs. 10,647, which together with the accused were brought to Bombay. The case stands adjourned till a future day.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—21*st November.*

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

[illegible] Soldajee vs. George Regel.

Share Jobbing.—This action was postponed from Wednesday last for the purpose of hearing the evidence of Mr. John Smith, the Secretary of the Financial Association of India and China. The case was stated on the first hearing (as appeared in our issue of Thursday last) but went no further.

On Wednesday last Mr. Khunderao appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Keir for the defendant.

Yesterday Mr. Khunderao still appeared for the plaintiff; Dr. Reid for defendant.

Dr. Reid for the defence denied any breach of contract. They had contracted to sell, and did all they were bound to do by the contract. The plaintiff had no business to proceed against defendant: he should have proceeded against the Bank in action of trover, for detention of the letter of allotment. This was the defence on the merits of the case; but there was also another of infancy. A person under age cannot be sued on a mercantile contract or on an account stated. If infancy was not proved, the learned counsel admitted that his client could be proceeded against for fraud; but under the circumstances he would not admit fraud, as his client [illegible] the transaction to be *bona fide.*

It was ruled by the Court that the summons be amended from the original to fraudulent concealment or fraudulent misrepresentation.

The plaintiff was called, who stated that he had purchased 20 shares from defendant through two brokers, one acting for himself and one for defendant. Had paid the money for the allotment to defendant who at the time did not state that any alteration had been made on the face of the allotment paper. Plaintiff went to the Bank for the purpose of paying the first call, as it was agreed between himself and defendant that plaintiff was to pay the call and defendant sign the deed of association. Plaintiff paid the money for the call, and in about half an hour it was returned to him with an intimation that something was wrong; he in company with defendant's broker, went to the Manager, who detained the allotment letter, and after giving plaintiff a note stating that in consequence of an initial being altered on the letter the document was cancelled, turned them out of the office.

Cross-examined by Dr Reid.—Had seen the allotment paper before the money was paid, but had not noticed any alteration. Defendant's broker did not point it out and say it had been altered at the Bank by authority.

Mr. John Smith said.—He was Secretary to the Financial Association of India and China, and was authorized by the promoters to sign the allotment papers. The one now produced bore his signature; it was issued in the name of S. Regel. No person had authority to alter it from S to G. No one had obtained permission to make that alteration.

Cross-examined by Dr. Reid.—The initials H. B. which appeared under the altered initial are of a Mr. Bailey who was a clerk on the establishment. Did not know any Mr. Regel, and was prepared to contradict the assertion of G Regel senior, that he obtained witness's sanction to the alteration, neither did he come and enquire about it. Mr. Bailey never showed the paper after the alteration. In the allotment list produced the name stood S. Regel altered to G. Regel by Mr. Bailey. There is no other Regel in the list.

Bhoychund said:—He was employed as broker by plaintiff in this transaction. He did not notice any alteration on the face of the allotment paper, neither was it pointed out to him. He could see, now his attention was drawn to it, that there did appear to have been an alteration, but did not observe it at the time of the transaction.

Nanabhoy Sorabjee said:—He had been employed by defendant in the sale of the 20 shares in question, and did not know of any alteration in the name until after the payment of the first call had been refused at the Bank. He admitted that he both read and spoke English and on cross-examination by Dr. Reid confessed he had noticed the alteration with the appended initials H. B. and had enquired of defendant if it was all right; defendant said it was, that it had been altered at the Bank, initiated by the person that had altered it. Had seen the alteration and had received the above explanation before the document was endorsed by defendant or the money paid by plaintiff.

Dr. Reid said he believed he had two good grounds of defence; in the first place infancy, which he should prove by the father of defendant. An infant could not be sued on a mercantile contract, as this was; secondly, in answer to the charge—they had done all that was required of them to do, had sold what had been allotted to them, the initial had been altered by an officer of the Bank, also a letter had been sent by another officer of the Bank advising defendant of the initial having been so altered. If plaintiff have any right of action it was against the Bank. Defendant applied for shares, the allotment was sent to the office in which he is employed, it has not been shown there is such a person as S. Regel, in fact, the existence of such a person is positively denied, and no attempt has been made to refute this assertion. Defendant was told the alteration was all right, he went into the market and sold,—he had a perfect right to do so,—the plaintiff and broker bought with their eyes open, and the learned counsel was sure that the Court would give no credence to the assertion of the brokers, that they had not observed the alteration in the initial, and had not enquired fully about it.

The defendant was called and gave a simple statement as follows;—He had written for 50 shares, had received an allotment for 20, but found a mistake in the initial of Christian name, there being S instead of G. Knowing there was no other of the name in Bombay, he had no doubt but that a mistake had occurred in copying his name, as, in the way he is accustomed to sign, the G might very well be taken for S, he, therefore, not being able to spare time from his office, asked his father to take the allotment letter to the Bank and explain the matter to them. Mr. Regel, senior, took the paper and returned soon after with the requisite alteration. Regel, junior, belonging himself to a Bank, and knowing that it is impossible to make too sure where documents relating to money have been altered, wrote a note to the Secretary so that in the event of receiving an answer, he would possess official confirmation. An answer came stating that the allotment in his name had been brought for the purpose of having an initial altered, in addition Mr. Bailey came over to the defendant's office and told him that the alteration was all right.

Mr. G. Regel said:—He had gone to the Bank at the request of his son for the purpose of getting altered an S on a letter of allotment into a G. On arriving at the Bank he had enquired for Mr. Smith, the gentleman then in Court answering to that name was the person pointed out. Witness showed him the allotment and explained what was required. Mr. Smith called to Mr. Bailey and said "attend to this gentleman." The mistake was explained to Mr. Bailey, who, after satisfying himself by a reference to a Directory that no S. Regel existed in Bombay, altered the initial. Witness enquired if the document was valid, and was told "yes," and had every reason to believe that it was genuine, and had left his son under the same impression. With regard to his son's age he produced an entry in a family register kept by himself; also the certificate of baptism, which proved Regel, junior, to have been born in December 1845.

His Honor said it appeared that defendant had a valid defence in that of infancy, as it appeared to be an action of tort arising out of contract, for which an infant was not liable. He did not intend giving judgment that day as he had no doubt there were authorities on the subject, and he should like to consult them before finally deciding in the case; he would therefore defer judgment until Monday next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Seeing in your paper of this day a report of the *exparte* statements made by the *provisional directors* of the London and Bombay Bank before the High Court, that the Chairman, Mr. McEwen, had only authority to allot 5,000 shares in Bombay, according to his representation to them, I called upon him yesterday when he showed me the accompanying letter and kindly favoured me with a copy.

The interests of the poor shareholders, myself amongst the number, requires that something should be done to put a stop to this detestable warfare, undertaken, as it seems to be, to satisfy private malice, as Dr. Bhow Dajee is not even a shareholder as he has not paid the deposit or signed the Memorandum of Association. Mr. Byramjee has both signed and paid the deposit, but if I am rightly informed he has not a single share in his hands in his own name. Mr. Jehangeer paid the call, but as he has not signed the Memorandum of Association he has forfeited his shares. Under these circumstances, why is it that the Chairman does not appoint a new set of Directors who will look to the interests of the Bank, and not let the shareholders be ruined to satisfy a quarrel amongst them?

The injunction they have obtained cannot be valid, as it is obtained under purely fictitious circumstances, and is besides utterly useless, as the monies are secure for six months without the injunction.

Their notion of winding up the Bank is as villianous as it is stupid. How can a Bank brought out in England, and registered there, be wound up in India? It is preposterous to suppose anything of the kind.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 20th Nov.

"To A. McEWEN, Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee of the Bombay Directors of the London and Bombay Bank, &c.

"DEAR SIR,—It was advertised and arranged that only (100,000) one hundred thousand shares of the Bank should be allotted in Bombay, and we have therefore to request that our names may not be used in the allotment of any further shares.

"We remain, yours truly,
BHOW DAJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE,
JEEJEEBHOY JEHANGEER,
Committee of Directors in Bombay."

SPORTING.

THE following gentlemen have consented to act as Stewards at the Gymkhanna to be held on the Sands to-morrow afternoon;—

W. H. Crawford, Esq.
A. C. Gumpert, Esq.
Captain W. A. Kerr, V. C.,

Captain Morgan, H. M.'s 28th Regiment, will be happy to receive nominations for the various races up to the latest possible moment.

A tent will be pitched on the Esplanade at 2 P. M., and lotteries held as usual. The races will commence punctually at 4 P. M.

The Commanding Officer of the 45th has been applied to for permission for the Band of that Regiment to attend during the races.

COCHIN.

INTELLIGENCE having reached Bombay that a vessel was seen on shore on the Byramgore reef, one of the western dangers received of the Laccadive group, a telegram was received here by the Agents of the B. I. S. N. Company, to stop and despatch the *Bushire*, then on her way round to Calcutta, to the scene of disaster. The steamer was promptly coaled, and left this on Sunday morning, and returned on Wednesday with the intelligence that the wreck in question was not a recent catastrophe. There were two native boats belonging to the adjacent islands found anchored on the reef, but no hands connected with the wrecked vessel were found. The motive which dictated this prompt undertaking is a praiseworthy one, and although no positive benefits have accrued from the attempt, we trust this will not deter the Company from lending its aid on future occasions when intelligence of disaster or distress may reach them.—*Malabar Mail, Nov.* 12.

PENANG.

WE have heard from good authority that the transfer of the Straits Settlements to the Colonial Secretary will very probably not be carried out. It is rumoured that the report of the Commission appointed by the Home Authorities is unfavourable to the measure.—*Argus and Mercantile Advertiser, Oct.* 27.

BANGALORE.

WE understand that the departure of the K. D. G's. for Secunderabad which was fixed for the 15th, is postponed to the 17th in consequence of the failure of the contractor to fulfil his contract for the supply of bandies. The difficulty of providing carts must be indeed great, when it is said that he has forfeited the security of 600 Rupees. How the 14th N. I. is to get away on the 18th when the obstacles to the departure of the Dragoons are considered is a mystery which we supposedly the military authorities can solve. In fact we believe it to be an impossibility for two regiments to get away within a day of each other, when the difficulty of providing bandies is thought of. Only the other day we saw an advertisement for 550 bandies in one of the papers, which is but one out of many instances, which we might adduce, to prove that there is not only a great demand for carriage, but that there is also a well nigh insuperable difficulty in the way of meeting it unless good prices are offered. Of course when a contractor undertakes the removal of a regiment for a stipulated sum, it is well known that the contractor if a native will take good care to manage matters so as to put at least half of the money in his own pocket. Is it any wonder then, to find him actually forfeiting the deposit money rather than put a *less* amount of profit in his pocket than he either wished or expected. Besides this the late murrain which has very much decreased the number of horned cattle used for transit purposes, makes the difficulty of getting together a large number for military purposes, very great, is another cogent reason to show the impossibility of removing a regiment at the date fixed for its departure, and if *one* cannot get away, how *can* two within as we said before a day of each other. If it be accomplished, we can only say that an enormous expense must have been incurred, which could well have been avoided if different arrangements had obtained. If it be not, it will only prove the truth of our remarks, and the utter futility of attempting what could not be done two years ago with only one regiment when the demand for bandies was not half so great, nor the difficulties half so numerous.—*Herald, Nov.* 16.

THE CAPE.

THE ABANDONED SHIP "SCINDIA."

The *Scindia*, now in Algoa Bay, has been surveyed by a board, consisting of the Harbour Master (Capt, Simpson), Capt. Stephens, of the bark *Dione*, Capt. Fox, of the schooner *Sir F. Drake*, and Mr. Kemsley, ship's carpenter. They report as follows:—

That we found a considerable quantity of water in the hold, viz., in the fore-hold 8 feet, in the main hold 3½ feet, in the after hold 2 feet, and in the laguretto to within 7 feet of the deck.

That on inquiry on board, we found that a large quantity of water had already been pumped out of the main and after holds.

That we found the communication between the fore-hold and the pumps interrupted, and on attempting to open the valves by means of the rods attached to them, we were unable to do so sufficiently to establish the communication.

That the fore-hold pump was chocked with a piece of wood 2 inches by 1¼ inches, and 5½ feet long, which had been thrust into it, all the hatches open, the tarpamin of the after hatch cut, and all the scuppers on both sides (8 in number) cut, through, apparently with a chisel.

That the mainmast was gone below the deck as well as about 12 feet above it, tearing up the partners and part of the deck, and breaking the winch, pinrail, and stancheons; the mizen-topmast gone just above the cap, with yards and sails, part of the wreck hanging over the starboard quarter, lower foretopsail and inner jib split.

That we found the starboard after cabin door broken open from the inside, apparently with an axe, as if some person had been confined there and forced his way out; the wine and spirit store-room broken open, as well as the sideboard and the lockers in the after cabins on both sides.

That we found the ship provided with three bower anchors, one stream, and one kedge, and two good cables of 1¼ inch each; also a long-boat and another boat.

That so far as we were able to judge, the ship was not then making any more water.

We are of opinion that from the quantity of water now on board, and the still greater quantity that has been on board, as well as from the fact that both sugar and saltpetre appeared to be dissolved in the water pumped up, that the cargo must be much damaged.

We, therefore, upon due consideration of all circumstances, recommend that the fore hatchway be at once cleared away so as to admit of a pump being put down to pump the forehold out dry; that sufficient men be sent on board at once to work all the pumps properly; that the wreck of the main mast be removed, and the hole in the deck temporarily planked over or otherwise secured, so as to prevent more wet from getting below; and that a sufficient portion of cargo be immediately discharged to enable surveyors to ascertain the condition of the remainder and to examine the interior of the vessel.

We further recommend, that as the season of south-east gales is approaching, the vessel should be supplied with an additional cable.

THE STORM AT MASULIPATAM.

(From the Madras Times.)

WE publish beneath a graphic description of the terrible hurricane and inundation which have caused such widespread desolation in Masulipatam, and we are sure no one will read it without feeling the most lively sympathy for the survivors who, in a night, were deprived of home and friends, and are now dependent for their existence on the dole of charity. The mind almost refuses to grasp the idea of *ten thousand* fellow creatures drowned and killed in one town, and we can form but a faint conception of the terrible dismay, the agonising alarm, the piteous prayers that were general on that night. Ten thousand persons suddenly and without warning swept off the land of the living, their very habitations razed from off the face of the earth, and the town whereof they formed so large an item of the population, gutted, desolated, panic stricken, such is the picture presented to our gaze; and shall we do nothing to aid the survivers, the 35,000 dismayed people still left, the friendless, houseless refugees; shall we permit Government to undertake the whole work of relief, and ourselves find an excuse for withholding our aid? No indeed, but rather do we hope to see the wise measures of the Government supplemented and strengthened by the liberal and general donations of the public at large in the Presidency within whose borders this great calamity has occurred.

We beg again to remind our readers that a meeting will be held at the Banqueting Hall this evening to devise measures for relieving the sufferers by the cyclone of which the following is a description:—

Masulipatam, 11th Nov. 1864.

"We were all complaining of the long stay of the hot weather, and the delay of the longed-for N. E. monsoon, which ought to have set in with refreshing wind, followed by light winds from the North East. The morning of the 1st November seemed to promise what we wished, but all noticed that though the day was cloudy, with drifting rain, the wind blew strongish from the North *West.* A pleasant drive through the light rain and wind reminding one of England and her weather, the usual routine of office work, and then the evening began to close in. The wind still continued to increase from the same quarter and was now so violent that some of the lighter trees in the enclosures began to fall. However, we shut up the doors and windows and went to dinner. Still the wind increased, and after dinner we called all the house servants, and with great difficulty fastened the venetian windows with ropes and bars. It now began to blow a regular gale and the wind seemed to shift to the North *East.* Having done all we could to make the house wind and weather tight we returned to the dinning room, having our beds brought there for the night, and resolving to sit up and "see it out." The house we were in was a large fine building [illegible] houses in the station were [illegible] was Masulipatam on the Ea[illegible]thern India, a town containing [illegible]ple, a Native regiment, and the Hea[illegible] of a large District: the Cantonment, where the European houses are, being about 2 or 2½ miles from the sea, with a vast sandy swamp in front of it, between it and the sea. The old Fort built by the Dutch, and fought for by the French and English, stands about 2¼ miles from the Cantonment approached by an old raised causeway which crosses the swamp—the native Town lies to the west of the Fort—south-west of the Cantonment."

"The rain now began to pour through the roof and we heard nothing but the crash of falling tiles and trees, when suddenly one of the servants rushed in with face of horror crying—"The sea water, the sea water in upon us!" in broken English. We said, "Oh nonsense, be off, but persuaded by him we opened the back door of the dining soom and stepped into the verandah, and there by the light of a lantern we saw water dashing up the verandah steps, at last 3 feet deep, and dusky forms emerging from it into the light. One woman and some children were dragged in and an attempt was made to get to the cooking room and out-houses but this was impossible from the rush of the water, the drifting rain, and the impossibility to see one's way thither even if able to withstand the water. Waiting therefore to show the light, and call out to other poor wretches, we deliberated what to do but the sea rose rapidly and was soon in the house; the natives were in helpless fear, so seizing oil to keep a light burning, fresh water, a match, and a few small valuables, we made for the stairs. The front doors were now blown away: rain and sea were rushing in, and the wind seemed to tear everything before it: the stairs were choked up with chairs, and half way up was a broken piece of the rafters. Upstairs we got, and knew we were there safe from the sea, for a time at all events: but all the doors and windows of the front room were gone, the roof of both front and back rooms—the upper story rocking to and fro. The natives twelve in all sat down praying, and crying, and soon some fell asleep. How the night passed, I hardly know—we had a barometer which fell lower and lower, nearly one inch altogether, and this we kept looking at. At length one of us went down the stairs to see if the sea were still advancing, and with great relief found it beginning to subside. The barometer soon showed signs of rising, but the force of the wind and rain abated not. Utterly wearied, with but a small hope of seeing the morning, we dozed from sheer fatigue, though wet through and through, and much chilled. The lightning through the bare roof awoke us to find it down—and on looking out such a scene of desolation as I had never seen and hope never to see again, met our eyes. Hardly a tree in sight, standing water two feet deep near the house, and stretching as far as the eye could reach to the sea on one side which we could not distinguish, and inland on the other. Knowing ours to be one of the best houses in the place, we could scarcely allow ourselves to think of what had happened to others, but setting out through the water thigh deep and through the heavy rain, we made our way over fallen trees to the house that stood nearer the sea than our own and more exposed. There lay a lady in a small cot with her three children in a small room at the back of the house, whither they, with her husband had been driven, and where they had spent the night in total darkness with the sea up to the bottom of the bed, wet through and never expecting to see the day—the doors being held all night by their surviving servants. With difficulty we got them over to our house, and visiting some of the other houses, walking up to the middle at times in sea water, we found everywhere the same story, but none of our immediate neighbours were found missing. In the afternoon the water begun to clear off a little, and the rain to cease, but it was impossible to get to the native town."

"Next day revealed the horrors of our situation more vividly: and we soon feared that all the wells would be salt, that the rice in the town if any remined would be unfit for use, and we knew not whether there could be any communication open to any place, or if those places could assist us even if there were. The destruction of the town exceeded all idea conceived of what it might be, and the number of bodies of men and animals in those places only which we saw, showed us in some slight degree what the entire loss of life must be. To bury the dead in order to avert a pestilence, to obtain supplies to keep alive the living, and to find fresh water were evidently three important objects that required our first attention; and well all worked to effect them, both Military and Civil, European and Indian, and some of the head natives whose exertions showed the more brightly at such times when most of their countrymen seemed quite paralyzed. The prisoners were set to work burying in parties under Police and Sepoys; all ablebodied men were forced to labour, small parties of sepoys being told off under European Officers and so the interments went on for days. A small store of good rice was discovered in one warehouse and this was doled out under Government superintendence, but one well only was found to have good water. These things looked a little more cheerful; day after day accounts come in, one party had buried 90 human bodies, besides innumerable carcases of animals! another 40, another 120—and this went on for ten days. Meanwhile the Fort, in which it is supposed there were some 600 inhabitants, (of whom only 127 survive) had been assisted with rice and water, carried over the broken road and through deep water; and a military guard been placed there for its protection, and for the purpose of burying its dead. By the exertions of the Officer applied to at Beyroada, an inland town 50 miles off, relays of labourers and supplies of rice had been got down by canal to within 5 or 6 miles of our town; between them and us the only bridge leading out of the town was broken down, but this by great exertions was temporarily replaced. Each day the sun shone out more brightly, and the clouds which massed together at sun rise and sun set began to clear away. Supplies after the 6th day began to flow in more freely, the people began to take heart, water was found in one or two spots, and nose and eyes were less often assailed by the fearful stench and sights to which custom had made us nearly insensible."

"Of the loss of life I can speak with no certainty, but am of opinion that in the town and suburbs alone it cannot be under 10,000—and the loss of property is inestimable. About one house in ten is standing—in some places where last month there stood a village of mud huts, there is not a vestige of human habitations; but now the people who are left are beginning to run up temporary shelter, the roads are getting clear, and the water is draining off. There is no one of the Europeans who has not sustained great loss. A Relief Committee for distributing cooked rice in different parts of the town has been set on foot, and I trust the worst is over. The cold weather is very favourable and owing to this and the exertions made in burying, there appears no fear of cholera. As examples of the force of the sea and wind I give you the following: the arrack casks stored in the Commissariat Stores in the Fort were found nearly all at Gudur, a village certainly *six miles* from the Fort. A heavy Commissariat cart was found unhurt 300 yards from where it was left the night before. One of the lock gates at the Tidal Lock in the Fort was lifted up, and crushed under it a house belonging to a merchant there killing all the inmates but one. Nearly the whole of the Cutcherry Record Room and the whole of the Treasury were destroyed, and the Sepoy's lines looked like a pack of cards thrown flat on a table. The sea no doubt came in from the North East somewhere between the river Uppeteru and Peddapatnam, and extended about four or eight miles inland."

MR. S. LAING ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE Orkney *Herald* gives a full report of an address delivered by Mr. S. Laing, at Kirkwall, in the early part of last month. In the morning, as already stated, Mr. Laing was presented with the freedom of the borough, in acknowledgment of his financial services in India; in the evening he delivered a lecture, under the auspices of the Literary Association. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. Laing complained of the unfair attacks which had been made upon his financial policy by Sir Charles Wood, but after showing their unfairness, said he bore no grudge, and was willing to let bygones be bygones. Mr. Laing then detailed the steps he had taken to retreive the Indian exchequer from the confusion into which it had been thrown by the mutiny, and finally reviewed at great length the changes which had taken effect in Indian legislation. Referring to the policy of the present government, he said: There remains one grave question upon which I have always differed from Sir Charles Wood, and upon which I must confess I feel the greatest uneasiness, that is, as to the extent to which the government of India is to be conducted in India or in England. Admitting that some check on the absolute power of a governor-general, as wielded by Lord Dalhousie and the great viceroys who preceded him, is necessary and desirable, the question is—Shall this be done as regards England by the general supervision and control of the Secretary of State in important matters, and, as regards India, by decentralisation and increasing the strength and authority of those great councils of the state when public matters are discussed, and different interests are represented; or shall it be done by demolishing the authority of all Indian government from the viceroy downwards, and practically vesting the government of India in a Secretary of State and a council of retired Indians sitting in London? The former was the principle advocated by Lord Canning and all the distinguished Indian officials with whom I came in contact in India. The latter has been the principle held by the home government, and to a great extent acted on for the last three years. That it has been so in perfect good faith I do not doubt, but I am throughly convinced that it is altogether mistaken, and that it threatens most serious consequences, The most obvious of these consequences is that it impairs the prestige and authority of the Governor General, which always must be the main spring of government in India. When I talk of legislative councils and other influences of public opinion in India, I am far from implying that anything like constitutional government is possible or desirable. I want those councils rather as aids to the Governor General, and useful appendages both to his real power and outward dignity, than as checks and restraints. The most absolute emperor is better for having a cabinet of responsible ministers, and a senate of legislative council where legitimate public opinion and the great interests of the country are represented. The present Emperor of the French has all this, and he is a great and splendid potentate, but how would it be if the details of his administration, instead of being discussed by his own ministers in the senate of his own creation, were dictated to him in tart and censorious despatches by an authority sitting 8,000 miles off? It seems to me that if you centralise all authority in London, you only repeat over again, in a tenfold more more dangerous manner, the mistake of Lord Dalhousie in centring everything at Calcutta. Mr Laing proceeded to say that the consequence of this policy was to render the home government unpopular in India, and produce a feeling of alienation on the part of Indian officers and servants. He condemned the sudden change from the old system of Indian appointments to the competitive examination system, and said: In my judgment, it would have been wiser to retain Addiscombe and Haileybury, to thow open a fair proportion only, and not the whole, of the Indian appointments to competitive examination, and to take this examination, at an earlier age, so that the successful competitors, instead of going direct to India, should be sent to Addiscombe or Haileybury, to complete their education and imbibe an Indian spirit. After some further remarks on this head, M. Laing proceeded: I see nothing in the situation of India itself which is not full of promise; I see no limit in the maternal prosperity which awaits it as communications are opened up, commerce extended, and agriculture improved; and I see no limit to the social, political, educational, and ultimately, religious and moral advance, which will surely attend on this development of peaceful progress and contact with expanding civilisation. The only cloud in the horizon seems to me to be the tendency to centralise details of government too much in an office 8,000 miles off, and where, in the absence of free contact with the varied classes, European and Native of Indian society, red-tape of necessity assumes under preponderance, and a narrow, illiberal, and irritating tone is given to the relations between the supreme power and the body of public servants, from the Governor-General downwards, by whom the work of governing India must, after all, be practically done on the spot. I think we shall be shutting our eyes to all experience if we are not led to apprehend that, with an empire rising so rapidly in all the elements of wealth, intelligence, and independence, the unpopularity which his invariably attended all attempts to concentrate details of government in Downing-street did not soon extend from the official to the non-official community, and as in the celebrated instance of the Mysore grants, unite all India in one chorus of indignant remonstrance against a government too distant to hear even the whistling of the storm which it had raised. The other great danger which I see is that of the deterioration of the great Indian services by too complete a rupture with their past traditions, and too absolute an application of the favourite English theories of the day. After all men not measures are the great requisite in India. As long as we have a succession of men in the civil and military services like those of whom the two Lawrences, Frere, Outram Edwardes, Montgomery, Grant, Edmonstone, and Beadon, may be taken as the type, I have no fear for India. But shall we retain that stamp of men when the system under which they were selected and trained has been obliterated, and when the posts of emolument and prospects of preferment have been considerably curtailed? Will a staff corps, to be recruited by officers who may volunteer from the Queen's regiments serving in India, give us the same class of men as [illegible], men who, like Havelock, were content for years with the patient drudgery and hardly earned pay of subaltern service in a native Indian regiment, while all the time they had in them, to be called forth in time of need, the elements of the hero and the statesman? For my part, I can only say that I hope for the best but that it is a hazardous experiment.

THE REVIVAL OF THE COTTON TRADE.

(From the Manchester Examiner, Oct. 18.)

IT may seem strange that, with the evident check which the manufacturing districts have experienced during the last few days, we should head this article "The Revival of the Cotton Trade." But although we deplore the prospect of renewed suffering among the operative population for a time, we regard it as but the prelude to a far more satisfactory state of affairs. It is important to note that the stagnation which has crept over Lancashire during the past month does not arise from any falling-off in the supplies of raw material, but from that continuance of high prices which we have deprecated for several months, coupled with the monetary difficulties of the day; and the gloom which has taken possession of men's minds from the suspension of the Leeds Banking Company, and the many consequent failures. Thus, the imports of raw cotton in August were 545,376 cwt. against 470,807 cwt. in August, 1863, and 324,020 cwt. in August, 1862. The total receipts to August 31 this year were accordingly carried to 523,040,000lb, against 355,519,584lb in the corresponding eight months of 1863, and 247,383,696lb in the corresponding eight months of 1862. The receipts, have thus more than doubled this year as compared with 1862; and, even on comparing this year with 1863, we arrive at an increase of no less than 167,520,416lb. Assuming that the increase continued at the same rate for the remainder of 1864, it would reach an aggregate of 251,280,624lb; and in that case—hypothetical, of course—the total receipts for 1864 would amount to 920,863,888lb. This amount would compare as follows with the imports of the previous nine years:—

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF RAW COTTON.

Year.	lb.	Year.	lb.
1855	891,751,952	1860	1,390,938,752
1856	1,023,886,304	1861	1,256,984,736
1857	969,318,896	1862	523,973,296
1858	1,034,342,176	1863	669,583,264
1859	1,225,989,072	1864	920,863,888

It is important to note that this calculation is brought down to August 31 only, and that last month the supplies increased very greatly, so that there is every probability of our conjectural estimate being maintained, if, indeed, it is not exceeded; and we may still take it as a fact that the total receipts for 1864 will range somewhere between 900,000,000lb. and 1,000,000,000lb. or about as much as came to hand in 1855 and 1857. Supposing that the American war should continue all through 1865—and for the purposes of this article we will assume that this unfortunate result will be witnessed—it is clear that all apprehensions as to a cotton famine are at an end. Thus the extraordinary high prices which have prevailed for the last 18 or 20 months have stimulated production all over the world, and if the increase in the deliveries should proceed in 1865 at the same rate as in 1864, the total receipts of next year will be about 1,170,000,000lb, an amount in excess of the deliveries of 1656 and 1858, and very nearly up to the level of the three great years, 1859, 1860, and 1861. It is really ridiculous to see some interested parties deploring the fall in cotton, which has at last been witnessed, as it was inevitable and a mere question of time. Thus by 1865 we shall probably, under any circumstances, have regained sufficient supplies to set all the machinery of Lancashire in motion five days or five and a half days per week, the only drawback being that the year will commence with a limited stock. Still further, in 1866, there is no reason why—even if the North and the South should still be at loggerheads across the Atlantic—we should not witness unprecedented imports, even if prices are not reduced below the unduly high level of 1s. per lb, as the productive resources of new cotton fields are only yet in gradual course of development. The very check, too, which consumption has temporarily experienced will have the effect of accelerating the return to moderate rates, and, consequently, to future prosperity. It is desirable that the fall should be gradual, but prices ought to descend 1d. per lb per month during the next year; even then they would exceed 1s. per lb—a rate which would still render cotton production very remunerative.

The annexed figures show (in cwts.) the proportions in which various parts of the world contributed supplies of raw cotton during the first eight months of the last three years:—

Direction of Imports.	1862.	1863.	1864.
United States	43,654	37,053	108,670
Bahamas & Bermuda.	27,545	135,708	218,848
Mexico	8,916	66,752	163,769
Brazil	135,800	155,899	234,147
Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egypt	418,125	595,514	845,212
British India	1,417,095	1,805,518	2,213,270
China	3,582	187,376	537,965
Other countries	125,442	131,115	200,187
Total	2,208,783	3,174,282	4,670,000

Comparing 1864 with 1862, we thus see an astounding development in the supplies from China, a considerable advance as regards British India, and a great progress also as regards the West Indies, Mexico, Brazil, Turkey, Egypt, &c. As regards the imports effected in August certain fluctuations were observable, as compared with the corresponding month of 1863, but, as previously indicated, the general course of events was favourable. Thus, the deliveries, from the United States were 9,846 cwt. against 16,723 cwt. in August, 1863; from the Bahamas and Bermuda, 31,990 cwt. against 57,109 cwt. in August, 1863; from Mexico, 6,683 cwt. against 24,247 cwt. in August, 1863; from Brazil, 16,077 cwt. against 15,007 cwt. in August, 1863; from Turkey, 9,374 cwt. against 3,176 cwt. in August, 1863; from Egypt, 48,359 cwt. against 34,551 cwt. in August, 1863; from British India, 323,273 cwt. against 251,173 cwt. in August, 1863; from China, 54,637 cwt. against 49,183 cwt. in August, 1863; and from other countries 45,137 cwt. against 19,638 cwt. in August, 1863. The chief increase in the deliveries in August was, therefore, contributed by British India. On the other hand, it must be stated as some justification or explanaiion of the continuance of high prices that a considerable portion of the augmented supplies have of late been absorbed in additional exports. Thus the exports in the first eight months of the last three years have been as follow:—

Direction of Exports.	1862. cwt.	1863. cwt.	1864. cwt.
Russia (northern ports)	51,932	82,593	195,848
Prussia	70,022	80,573	9,628
Hanover	67,127	43,101	40,937
Hanse Towns	219,299	273,802	370,762
Holland	216,462	233,779	312,233
Other countries	741,421	659,486	597,508
Total	1,366,263	1,373,334	1,526,916

At this rate the exports of raw cotton for 1864 would reach an aggregate of 256,521,888lb, a total which would compare as follows with the exports of the previous nine years:—

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

Year.	lb.	Year.	lb.
1855	124,368,160	1860	250,428,640
1856	146,660,864	1861	298,287,920
1857	131,927,600	1862	214,714,528
1858	149,608,480	1863	241,759,992
1859	175,143,136	1864	256,521,888

Thus the total probable increase in the outward movement this year is shown by our calculation to be 14,770,896lb. From the probable increase in the exports this year, or 251,280,624lb, we must deduct this increase in the exports; the total probable additional quantity available for home consumption this year being thus reduced to 236,509,728lb. Although probably the European markets are still very bare of cotton, they are better supplied than they were a year since, and it does not appear probable that the exports will experience a much greater expansion. Prices for the first seven months of 1864—that is, to July 31—show no reduction (although a rather marked fall has since taken place), having averaged in that period 23.02d. per lb, against 23·87d. per lb in the first six months of the year, 22·81d. per lb in the first five months, 22·49d. per lb in the first four months, 22·17d. per lb in the first three months. 23·79d. per lb in the first two months, and 25.01d. per lb in the first month of the year. The average for the first seven months of 1864 was thus 32·02d. per lb, against 21·97d. per lb for the whole of 1863, 14·24d. per lb for the whole of 1862, 7·39d. per lb for the whole of 1861, 7·17d. per lb for the whole of 1860, and 6·76d. per lb for the whole of 1859. In the first seven months of the current year the average price has thus been 1.05d. per lb above the level of 1863, although prices were throughout last year far above their due level. It is not surprising, then, that immense sums continue to be paid away for raw cotton, the value of the imports for the first seven months of 1864 comparing as follows with the totals for the corresponding periods of 1863 and 1862:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

Direction of Imports.	1862.	1863.	1864.
United States	£253,580	£206,151	£1,345,647
Bahamas & Bermuda	101,037	796,543	2,595,379
Mexico	51,749	432,470	2,072,438
Brazil	741,197	1,345,471	2,873,296
Turkey	132,471	464,255	1,442,123
Egypt	2,372,755	5,443,278	10,192,995
British India	4,888,890	11,950,999	17,816,147
China	8,302	994,545	[illegible]
Other countries	698,299	967,776	[illegible]
Total	£9,243,289	£22,601,368	£44,392,716

We thus arrive at a probable total of £76,101,799 as the aggregate value of the cotton which will be re-imported this year, an astounding total, which compares as follows with the figures for the previous nine years:—

Year.	Total.	Year.	Total.
1855	£20,843,515	1860	£35,756,889
1856	26,448,224	1861	38,653,398
1857	29,288,827	1862	31,093,045
1858	30,106,968	1863	56,277,953
1859	34,559,636	1864	75,716,584

The extraordinary results which these figures disclose must have had a powerful influence on the commerce of the empire during 1863 and 1864; at the same time, although we cannot but regard the two last year's figures with anxiety, the great sums sent abroad for raw cotton during the two last years must powerfully consolidate and extend the relations of Great Britain with various parts of the world.

So much for raw material. With regard to manufactured goods, the exports of cotton yarn to August 31, this year, amounted to 53,877,431 lb against 43,443,135lb in the corresponding period of 1863, and 77,921,445lb in the corresponding period of 1862; to these totals, August in each year contributed 7,825,327lb, 7,535,191lb, and 12,045,917lb respectively. The chief increase in the exports of cotton yarn this year has been to Russia, the Hanse Towns, Holland, and Turkey; British India consumed to August 31 this year only 11,868,052lb against 12,702,919lb in the corresponding period of 1863, and 14,043,704 lb in the corresponding period of 1862. The value of the exports of cotton yarn effected in August was £972,389, against £789,295 in August 1863, and £783,017 in August, 1862, for the eight months ending August 31, this year, the value of the same description of exports was £6,548,424, against £4,411,098 in 1863 and £4,863,345 in 1862 (corresponding periods.) The total exports of piece goods to August 31 this year were 1,190,936,553, yards, against 1,017,573,219, yards in 1863 and 1,275,198,766, yards in 1862 (corresponding periods.) These totals were made up as follows: 1864—white or plain, 746,187,566, yards; printed, dyed, and coloured, 444,746,987 yards. 1863—white or plain, 652,591,721 yards; printed, dyed, and coloured, 364,981,498 yards. 1862—white or plain 765,428,917 yards; printed, dyed, and coloured, 509,769,849 yards. The exports of cotton piece goods have decreased this year to the Hanse Towns, Portugal, Tuscany, Naples and Sicily, the Austrian territories, the West Coast of Africa, Mexico, Gibraltar, Malta, the West Indies, British India, and Australia. In the case of British India, the exports have been drooping for the three last years, having amounted, to August 31 this year, to 291,511,242 yards, against 309,492,445 yards in 1863, and 386,755,932 yards in 1862 (corresponding periods.) On the other hand, there has been a considerable increase this year in the exports to Turkey, Syria and Palestine, Egypt, the foreign West Indies, Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine Confederation, Chili, Peru, China, Java, the Philippine Islands, British America, &c. The exports in August amounted to 181,506,851 yards, against 172,906,244 yards in August, 1863, and 179,998,589 yards in August, 1862. The value of the exports of piece goods effected to August 31 this year was £30,051,112, against £21,819,908 in 1863, and £20,682,352 in 1862 (corresponding periods). Of these amounts, August in each year contributed £4,775,185, £3,745,332, and £3,140,937 respectively. The value of the lace and patent net exported to August 31 this year was £269,804, against £307,851 in the corresponding period of 1863, and £356,931 in the corresponding period of 1862. The number of dozen pairs of stockings exported to August 31 this year was 425,210, against 480,336 in 1863, and 655,307 in 1862 (corresponding periods); the value of these stockings was £172,025 to August 31 this year, against £161,997, in 1863, and £195,686 in 1862 (corresponding periods). The value of the hosiery of other kinds exported to August 31 this year, was £146,427, against £107,032 in 1863, and £131,333 in 1862 (corresponding periods); and the value of the counterpanes and small wares exported to August 31st this year, was £180,246, against £162,592 in 1863, and £268,947 in 1862 (corresponding periods). The quantity of thread for sewing exported to August 31 this year amounted to 3,008,339lb against 2,543,062lb in 1863, and 3,210,196lb in 1862 (corresponding periods); the value of this description of exports was £529,031 this year, against £433,367 in 1863, and £409,298 in 1862 (corresponding periods). The total value of the cotton manufactures exported in August, was thus carried to £4,962,450, against £3,898,541 in August, 1863, and £3,360,631 in August 1862; after the eight months ending August 31, the aggregate was £31,347,445, against £22,922,747 in the corresponding period of 1863, and £22,044,547 in the corresponding period of 1862. The great expansion in the value of the exports this year is attributable, of course, not only to the revival in the demand, but also to the heavy rates paid for raw material.

AT Tynemouth a young lady, before bathing, was cautioned by the proprietor of the machine not to venture far out at that particular state of the tide and sea. Nothing daunted, however, she rushed heedlessly on, regardless of the shouts of her adviser, who, at length, when he found that persuasive measures were quite unavailing, mounted a horse, whip in hand, and rode to her rescue, threatening, at the same time, to apply it to the lady's shoulders should she still persist in risking her life in the manner above stated.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21ST.

Walshe, Surgeon Major H. C., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Chetham, Lieutenant S., Ordnance Department, on duty, from Poona.
Forster, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Robertson, Captain J. F., H. M.'s 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Augur.
Beville, Captain H., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Adams, Brigadier General C. B., 28th Regiment, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 21ST.

Haggard, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Smith, Ensign L., 108th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Davidson, Staff Surgeon W. A., General Depot, on leave, to Poona.
Owen, Lieutenant H. D., Poona Horse, on leave, to Seroor.
Owen, Lieutenant C. A., 1st Light Cavalry, on leave, to Seroor.
Turner, Lieutenant S. G., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 19th Nov.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 9th November.—By the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay Garrison, appointing Lieutenant Pye, to act as Interpreter to H. M.'s 45th Regiment, in the absence of a qualified Officer of that Corps, or until further orders.

Lieutenant G. Bannister, Cadre 16th Regiment N. I., is placed on General duty, Bombay Garrison.

The following appointment is made:—

2nd Regiment Scinde Horse.—Lieutenant W. Reynolds, officiating doing duty Officer, 1st Regiment Scinde Horse, to be doing duty Officer, vice Seton.

Major J. Bates, Brigade Major on the Establishment, having returned from England, is posted to the Nusserabad Brigade.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Captain G. H. Kittoe, 4th Foot, 15 months from date of embarkation, and Lieutenant C. R. Hammond, 4th Foot, 15 months from date of embarkation, to England on private affairs.

The undermentionrd officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Surgeon W. Peach, 24th Foot, from 14th to 30th November, in extension to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

Surgeon G. F. H. Brown, 26th Regiment N. I., from 11th November to 11th December, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant P. Cowley, Ordnance Department, fram 5th to 20th November, in extension to remain at Kurrachee, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
21	Telegraph (s)	Lemon	Rutnagery Nov. 20.
	Manchester (s)	Shapcott	Surat Nov. 20.
	Queen of the North	Tidmash	London July 6.
	Futtay Mombaruck	Nacoda	Rangoon Oct. 9.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Colombo Nov. 5.
	Ketch Kaikhsuroo	Nacoda	Cochin Nov. 8.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
21	Phlox (s)	Heard	Surat.

The Ship *Catherine Rankin*, McMillan, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Dulepsengh*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Merchant Prince*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Shamel Ahmet*, for Cochin.
Steamer *Armenian*, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER 1864.

Liverpool.

Bonner—115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., Hirjee Bhimjy and Co.; 171 bales wool, 518 cwt., Dewjee Vurria; 10 bales cotton, 40 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dewjee Vurria.

Beeston Castle—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Valubdass Lilladhur & Co.

Catherine Rankin—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., E. H. Cama.

Charger—92 bales cotton, 322 cwt., Khatesidass Jokeeram; 12 bales wool, 36 cwt., Coorjee Champsy; 1100 bundles coiryarn, 165 cwt., Chugun Tullock; 12 bales cotton, 42 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee; 30 bales wool, 130 cwt., Pussoo Bawjee; 26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Roognath Jugonath; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee and Co.; 46 bales cotton, 161 cwt., Mugunlal Hureesunker.

Daleepsingh—161 bags sursee seed, 241½ cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Gentineau—loose buffalos horns, 101 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Helen Scott—58 bales cotton, 143 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., H. M. Camajee's Sons.

Knight Errant—4½ bales cotton, 168 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee and Co.; 102 bales cotton, 357 cwt., Sewchund Golabchund; 16 bales wool, 48 cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

Lancastrian—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Hurry Govind.

Longwood—45 bales wool, 135 cwt., Nuvulmull Sungany; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Rundyall Roognathdass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vusunjee Goculdass.

Lydia Williams—17 bales cotton, 59½ cwt., Goculdass Hirjee; 6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.

Melmerly—2 cases China preserves, Stenhouse and Co.

Merchant Prince—500 bags rapeseed, 755 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Negotiator—loose salt, 17½ cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 48 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Doongersy Gangjee.

Tigre—900 bundles coiryarn, 160 cwt., Chugun Tullock.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. p. ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.
London	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To Havre	Cotton	£3 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. d.
Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 and port charges.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To China		No offers.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish at Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Guzerat	6-13 to 6-14.
Gingelly mixed, (Black	32 to 35.
and White	38 to 40.
Niger	27 to 28. Nominal.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—November 13, *Ardaboy, Kate Gregory, Water Witch* and *Waverly*, particulars not received; November 14, *Orissa, Hindostan*, and *Mula*, particulars not received

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—14, Ship *William Prowse*, J. Fish, from Dundee 24th June; S. S. *Sydney*, G. M. Beyts, from Calcutta 5th, and Northern Ports 13th November; November 15, S. S. *Arabia*, P. Petterson, from Calcutta 8th November.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THERE was not much change yesterday in the prices of Bank shares. The run on speculation at present is on land shares; and those of the Elphinstone Land Company rose in the morning to Rs. 1,25,000 pm. (an advance of Rs. 40,000 per share on our quotations of Saturday!) closing firm at Rs. 1,15,000 pm. Victorias show an improvement of Rs. 6,000, Back Bays of Rs. 2,000 and Mazagons of Rs. 250 per share. The cause of the extraordinary and unprecedented rise of Rs. 40,000 in one day in the rate for Elphinstone Land shares was a rumour circulated in the bazaar that the Company has been offered the sum of Rs. 15,000,000 for a portion of its land. Tank Bunder has been sold by Messrs. Nicol & Co. to the Frere Reclamation Company at a profit of 20 lacs of rupees.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 19th November, compared with the statement issued on the 12th November:—

LIABILITIES.	12th Nov.	19th Nov.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 1,04,50,000	Rs. 1,04,50,000
Subscriptions on account of New Capital	,, 67,64,315	,, 73,97,815
General Treasury Balance	,, 43,96,864	,, 50,31,248
Deposits at Head Office	,, 4,77,09,367	,, 4,86,83,348
Do. at Branches	,, 64,61,884	,, 67,27,358
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 3,44,785	,, 2,98,847
Rest	,, 14,54,472	,, 14,80,399
Sundries	13,70,148	,, 17,85,004
	,, 7,89,51,835	,, 8,18,54,019
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 88,67,240	Rs. 80,45,219
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	,, 58,89,012	,, 59,22,985
Bills Discounted at Do. Do	,, 1,85,96,359	,, 1,9[illegible],23,485
Dead Stock	,, 7,65,375	,, 6,14,126
Stamps	,, 12,270	,, 12,115
Balances with Agents	,, 25,23,878	,, 28,52,011
Sundries	,, 20,59,449	,, 23,83,279
Government Reserve Cash	3,96,864	,, 10,34,248
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 2,91,84,431	,, 3,01,06,230
Do. Do. Branches.	,, 1,06,56,457	,, 1,06,57,321
	,, 7,89,5[illegible],835	,, 8,18,54,019

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 11/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	100½
China	60 Do. do.	224

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	48 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial	100	......	60 per cent pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	179	......	150 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Financial	50	......	27 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	8,000	20	[illegible] per sh. with
Bank of India	250	8	16 ex div [illegible]
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	150 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	30 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	150	......	15 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	200	......	20 per cent pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	100		[illegible]
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	22 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	60 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	[illegible] 120 per cent.
China Bank	25	......	67 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	135 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	29 per cent. pm
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	20	......	4 per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	59 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	59 per cent. pm.
Imperial Banking and Trading Company	100	......	19 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	32 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank	......	......	Par.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	127 per cent. pm.
Mercantile Credit Financial	......	......	10 per cent. pm.
Union Financial	......	......	9 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	40 ex-div.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Back Bay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 23,500 p. share pm.
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.			Rs. 750 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 64,000 pm. per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 1,15,000 per share pm.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
1 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 32,000 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 13,500 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	750	......	Rs. 700 pm. nom.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	1050	......	Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500	......	25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	500 pm. sh. nom.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. discount
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	400 per share	Rs. 1,400 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 125 prem.
Maneckjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. [illegible] nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co	1,500	26 per cent	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co	1,500	......	Rs. 900 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500	......	200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	300 dis.
Messrs. Vegas & Co.'s Slip & Dock Company.	500	......	75 per share.
Union Shipping Company Limited.	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	300	......	20 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	[illegible]	......	200 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	[illegible]	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	[illegible]	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	8 per ct. pm. nom.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Pressing Co.	100	......	7 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four, Per Ce[illegible]	Transfer Loan	95
	Loan 1835-36	93¼
	Loan 1842-43	93¼
	Loan 1854-55	93¼
New Five per Cent. Loan		103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		111¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-6
Spanish Dollars	,, 216
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 230
German Crowns	,, 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223½
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf	,, 16-7/16

PRICE CURRENT, 19th November 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dhollera, (ready.)	Rs. 440 to 442
Bhownuggur and Mowa	,, 440 to 445
Broach	,, 410 to 415
Surat	,, 430 to 435
Oomravuttee, Akote	,, 400 to 410
Porebunder	,, 350 to 360
Akote	,, 425 to 430
Compta	,, 415 to 420
Veeraval	,, 360 to 370
Hinghunghat	,, 500 to 510
Khandeish	,, 325 to 335
Dharwar (Sawginned)	,, 500 to 510
Dhollera (December delivery)	,, 525 to 527
Dhollera (April and May delivery)	,, 535 to 540

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,425

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

[illegible] dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
[illegible] de jolies dents jamais femme n'etoit laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0d.	"
"	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	2 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11½d.	"
"	On demand	1s. 11¼d.	"
On Scotland / On Ireland	do. / do.	1s. 11d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50 000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 3 " ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.

Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers.—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Branches.—Calcutta. Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ...	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
On demand	at 2s. 0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE.—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURSUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal		7	per cent.	per ann.
Do.	6 do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	3 do.	do.	4	do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillo Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months'	sight	—	2s. 0½d.
4 do.	do.	—	2s. 0½d.
3 do.	do.	—	2s. 0½d.
2 do.	do.	—	1s. 11¾d.
1 month's	do.	—	1s. 11¾d.
Demand ...			1s. 11½d.
On Ireland and Scotland...			1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... 7 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 14th Nov. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.

RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum. Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0 d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.

London Bankers,

THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London	6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
	On Demand		1s. 11½d.	do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.........LONDON. | Branch Office.........EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA—SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	...... 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	...... 2s. 0d.	do.
"	3 do.	...... 1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	2 do.	...... 1s. 11½d.	do.
"	1 do.	...... 1s. 11½d.	do.
"	On Demand ...	...... 1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes ...	...	...... 1s. 11d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at home to whom the [illegible] is to be sent, if to a lady, [illegible] Christian name or names should be given [illegible].

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited.) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays.....................10 to 1

Bombay, 14th November 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Solicitors.—Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE, & PEACHEY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
3	do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1	do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency [illegible] Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 11th November 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ.)

دهي بينك آف هندوستان چينا آنڈ جاپان
(ليميٹيڈ)

CAPITAL FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Paid and to be called up.—One Million Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
Lieut. Col. FRENCH.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL ....Do. do.
MANCHESTER ....Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight...	...2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Four "	...2s. 0½d.	do.
Three "	...2s. 0½d.	do.
Two "	...2s. 0½d.	do.
One "	...2s. 0d.	do.
On demand	...1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland / On Ireland	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes...	...1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6	per ct.	per ann.
Do.	9	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	4	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of FIXED DEPOSITS, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 11th Nov. 1864. JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office.*—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 do	do	2s. 0½d.	"
Sight	....	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	...	frs. 2.58 cts.	"
3 do	do	2.53 "	"
Sight	....	2.48 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 21th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMES, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
"	4	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
"	3	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
"	2	do	2s. 0d.	"
"	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand		do.	1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice		3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND ...., 1,70,000.

Head Office ... ...DELHI.
Manager ... ...J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary... ... ...H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Bombay ... ..Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... ... " D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad ... ... " H. B. McLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... ... " J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... ... " C. H. RUSHTON, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... " E. S. STAMP, Esq., (Offg.)
London ... ... " THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	...at 2s. 0½d.	per rupee.
4 do.	...	...at 2s. 0½d.	"
3 do.	...	...at 2s. 0d.	"
2 do.	...	...at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	...	...at 1s. 11½d.	"
On demand	...	...at 1s. 11¼d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		at 2s. 0d.	"

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore *and on every large Town in India.*

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.

AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.

W. B. THOMPSON,
Nov. 9 1864. Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
DHUNJEEBHOY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq.
(Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice			3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do.	3	"	"	4 do.	do.
Do	6	"	"	5 do.	do.
Do.	12	"	"	7 do.	do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

McCOMBIE & SONS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

OILMAN'S STORES

PICKLES.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Red Cabbage, Piccalilli, Walnuts, Chow Chow, Imperial Hot, West India, Captain White's, Oriental Pickle, French Olives, French Capers, &c., &c.

SAUCES.

Reading, Harvey, John Bull, Beefsteak, Tomata, Essence of Anchovies, Sir Robert Peel, Royal Table, Mushroom and Walnut Catsup, Soho, Worcester Sauce, Lancashire Sauce, &c.

MUSTARDS.

Durham Mustard, French Mustard, &c.

VINEGAR.

White Wine, Distilled Crystal, Chili and Taragon, Raspberry, &c.

OILS.

Salad Oil, Cold Drawn Castor, Cod Liver Oil, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, &c.

POTTED MEATS.

Anchovy Paste, Potted Ham, Beef, Tongue, Yarmouth Bloaters, Strasbourg Potted Meat, Pate a Diable, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

In 1 and 2lb. Pots and Tins.

Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, Gooseberry, Apricot, Orange, Apple, Lemon and Orange Marmalade.

SYRUPS FOR ICES, &c.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Gooseberry.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, Black Currants.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

English and French in Stoppered Bottles.

BOTTLED TART FRUITS.

Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages Raspberries, Morella Cherries, Raspberries and Currants

DESSERT FRUITS.

Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Plums, Zante Currants, Normandy Pippins, Candied Orange and Lemon Peel, Bon Bon Cosaques, Motto Kisses, China Preserves of all kinds.

SOUPS.

Hare, Hotch Potch, Oyster, Chicken Soup, Soup Cressy, Mock Turtle, Julienne, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawney, Gravy, Oxcheek, Green Pea, Vegetable, Mutton and Chicken Broth, Portable Soups.

MEATS.

Boiled Beef, A la mode Beef, Roast Beef, Boiled Mutton, Roast Veal, Irish Stew, &c., &c.

FISH.

Preserved Salmon, Findon Haddocks, Oysters in Tin, Herrings a la Sardines, Pickled Salmon and Herrings, Dutch Anchovies, Blackwall Whitebait, Sardines, Anchovies, Kippered Salmon, Fresh Herrings, Fillets of Soles, Salted Salmon in Jars, Red Herrings, &c.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots with and without Gravy, Parsnips, Turnips, Green Peas, Stewed and Preserved Mushrooms, White Mushrooms, Asparagus, &c.

FRENCH PROVISIONS.

Pate de foie gras, Pate de foi d 'oir, Game of kinds, Petit Pois, and the like.

SUNDRIES.

Essence of Coffee, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Speed's Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Chocolate, Table Salt, Candles, Calves' feet Jelly, Yellow Soap in Bars.

PATENT PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

HERMETICALLY SEALED IN TINS.

York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Cheeses of Kinds, Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies, Veal and Ham Pies, Bath Chops.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.

Double Gloster Cheeses, York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon in Canvas, Stilton Cheeses.

BISCUITS

FROM HUNTLEY AND PALMER.

Mixed, Cracknels, Captain's, Picnic, Brighton, Spice Nuts, Fancy Machine, Ginger Nuts.

INDIAN OILMAN'S STORES OF ALL KINDS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER.

Allsopp's and Tennant's Beer and Porter, Ginger Wine, Port Wine, Claret, Sherry, Brandies, Old Tom, Gin, Hollands Gin, Curacoa, Maraschino, Cherry Brandy, Cherry Cordial, French Liqueurs, Whiskey, &c.

McCOMBIE & SONS.

N. B. Every article sold by the undersigned is imported from well known English and Foreign Houses, and is guaranteed to be sound at the time of delivery. No responsibility will be recognized by McCOMBIE & SONS after delivery of the goods from their premises.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th September 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—FRESH MILLINERY.—Just received per Overland Mail, a choice selection of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Figured Waist Bands, Fancy Perforated Book Marks, Canvas-worked Slippers with material to finish, Cap Fronts, White, Black and Scarlet Silk Tuffts, Fancy-worked Pin Cushions, Air Beds and Pillows, large size Wax Dolls, Spring Toys, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes, Walking Sticks, Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c., &c.

Inspection respectfully invited.

BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., Milliners,
No. 2, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Trick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanised Corrogated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Bools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY.—Just received and ready for inspection a large and well selected stock of London, Paris, and Geneva JEWELLERY, warranted fine gold and purchased from the best manufacturers by the Proprietor of the Establishment.

The assortment will be revived by each succeeding Mail and is comprising:—

Gold Albert and Guard Chains in great variety.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Earrings.
Gold Lockets, Charms, Seals, Keys, &c.
Gold Gentlemen's and Ladies' Finger Rings.
Gold Sleeves, Studs and Collar Buttons, &c. &c.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THE following have just been received:—

	Rs.	as.
Smith's Principia Latina, Part III. ...	2	12
Career of Thomas Gander ...	0	12
Gems from English Poets ...	3	12
Range's beautiful thoughts ...	3	8
Bancroft's United States, 7 vols. ...	17	12
Drafts for acceptance ...	1	4
All at Sea... ...	1	8
Morals of Mayfair ...	1	8
Tales in a Cabin... ...	1	8
Amiar's Trappers of Arcausas ...	1	8
Orsini's Austrian Dungeons ...	0	12
Cobbold's John Steggall... ...	1	8
Selby's Maximums and specimens ...	1	8
Bury's two Baronets ...	1	8
Billets and Bivouacs ...	1	4
Norton's Stewart of Dunleath ...	1	8
Half hours with foreign authors ...	0	12
Tricks of trade ...	0	12
How to make money ...	0	12
Only a woman ...	1	8
Sorrows of gentility ...	1	8
Rowcraft's Fanny... ...	1	8
The Buccaneer Chief ...	1	8
Poole's Comic Sketches... ...	0	12
Ladders of life ...	0	12
James' Stepmother... ...	2	12
Do. Forest days ...	2	12
Scott's Poetical Works, vol. II. ...	0	12
Wilson's Tales of the Borders, vol. 14 ...	0	12
Cooper's Heideanmaeur... ...	0	12
The Roving Englishman ...	0	12
Routledge's Illd. cloth books ...	0	4
Waverly Novels, 17 vols.—each ...	2	4
Nautical Almanac for 1865 ...	2	0
Templeton's Workshop Companion ...	3	12
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress ...	2	12
Lord's Popular Physiology ...	2	0
Longfellow's Poetical Works ...	2	12
Moore's do. do. ...	2	12
Byron's do. do. ...	2	12
Milton's do. do. ...	2	12
Wordsworth's do. do. ...	2	12
Anonyma	1	8
Trollope's Attractive Man ...	1	8
The Jilt ...	1	8
Marian ...	1	8
Water's French Detective... ...	1	8
Skittles ...	1	8
Maurice Tiernay	1	0
The Martins of Cro Martin, 2 vols. ...	3	8
Sir Jasper Carew... ...	1	8
The White House by the Sea ...	0	12
The Cotton Lord	0	12
Arrows in the Dark ...	0	12
The Eve of St. Mark ...	0	12
Cruden's Concordance ...	9	0
Bohn Gulliver's Travels... ...	4	8
West's Diseases of Women ...	12	0
Whiston's Josephus ...	5	12
Bede's Glencreggans, 2 vols ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country Parson	0	12
In and Out Door Games ...	0	12
Boy's Manual ...	0	12
Enquire Within	2	0
Collier's History of England ...	5	4
Forest's Detective ...	1	8
Reid's Maroon ...	1	8
The Derby Day ...	1	4
Wild Oats	1	8
How could he help it ...	1	8
I've been thinking ...	1	8
Man at Arms (James') ...	0	12
Ainsworth's Tower of London ...	0	12
Pride of the Mess ...	0	12
My Brother's Wife ...	0	12
Footprints in many lands ...	0	12
Shakespeare's Works, 2 vols. ...	5	4
Above Rubies ...	2	12
Family Herald, vol. 21 ...	5	12
New Mysteries of London ...	2	0
Longfellow's Poetical Work, Illustrated ...	4	8
Moore's do. do. do. ...	4	8
Byron's do. do. do. ...	4	8
Milton's do. do. do. ...	4	8
Wordsworth's do. do. do. ...	4	8

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING & Co.

READING FOR TRAVELLERS.

THE following Cheap Novels are now procurable at the above Establishment.

Volumes at Rs. 1-8.

Ambition or the Prelate	Lottery of Marriage.
Annie.	Leonard Lindsay.
Anonyma.	Mary Seaham.
Alice Leslie.	Maretimo.
Arlington.	Morals of May Fair.
Angela.	Man with Broken Ear.
Adventures of Mr. Wilderspin.	Mary Stewart.
Buccaneer Chief.	Modern Novelists of France.
Belle of the Village.	Martyrs to circumstance.
Bel Demonio.	Mont Blanc.
Ballrow Travellers.	Old English Gentleman.
Cross Purposes.	Pearl of the Andes.
Criminal Celebrities.	Precepts and Practice.
Cruise of the Daring.	Page of the Duke of Savoy.
Charles the Bold.	Romance of Military Life.
Captain Fancourt.	Rosabel.
Cawth Maloney.	Sketches of English character.
Duke's Motto.	Sketches and Stories of Wales.
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Gentleman Jack.	The Roman Maiden.
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Hinch Bridge.	The Helmet.
Harry Lorrequer.	The Prelate.
Handy Andy.	The Invasion.
Improvisatore.	The Chevalier.
Journey of Life.	The Block Angel.
Jottings from my journal.	The Phantom Regiment.
Julamerk.	The Ghost.
Kate Hamilton.	The Miser Lord.
Knight of Gynne.	The White Wolf of Brittany.
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FOR SALE.

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ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

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TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, AND CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned have for sale the following Engines and other Machinery from T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

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One 2 H. P. Improved Upright Engine.
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Several Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines and Upright Portable Tubular Boilers, (useful on Boardship or for Factories.)

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Corn-Mills, (3 feet, 3 feet 6 in., and 4 feet) with French Burr Stones, and Steel Mill Picks.

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Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer, 3 cwt., with Anvil complete.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 12, 16, and 18 feet beds.
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Patent Cotton Gin.
A Set of Heavy Plate Bending Rollers on Base Plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inches.
Shafting, twenty lengths, 10 feet each 3 in., with Couplings, Hanging Brackets &c., and ten lengths 2½ in.

SUNDRIES.

Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators, a Boiler Truck, Frames for Stamping Machines, &c., &c.

Every information may be had, and the Machinery be seen, by applying to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo.

Any article of Machinery, not included in the above list, may be ordered direct from the Manufacturer, on application to the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, October 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
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May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

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are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

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FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
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Bombay, 10th February 1864.

Holloway's Pills.—Palpitation of the Heart is frequently not only felt but heard, prevents sleep, and begets the [illegible] of impending suffocation. These Pills are [illegible] recommended for removing this affection, [illegible] strengthen the nervous and the debilitated, who [illegible] much more liable to this malady than other persons. Holloway's Pills so improve the digestion, increase the action of the liver, and give activity to the bowels, that giddiness, headache, and nausea depart as the palpitation diminishes, and the sufferer at once experiences the most [illegible] relief from anxiety. Holloway's Pills form the best alterative and aperient in all cases of [illegible], fevers, inflammations, neuralgia and all [illegible] have impoverished the blood and [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN THE IMPERIAL BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, near the Mercantile Bank, by order of Nanjee Peerbhoy and on account of Sewjee Tejpall, 75 Shares in the Imperial Bank of Bombay (Limited). Also by order of the said Nanjee Peerbhoy, and on account of Khetsey Khimjee, 20 Shares in the Imperial Bank of Bombay (Limited).

AUCTION SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES, FURNITURE, &c., AT MARINE STREET, FORT, (OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. WM. NICOL & Co.)

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of, two new first class Billiard Tables with Marble Slabs and Thurston's Cushions, and Cues complete, together with a quantity of useful Furniture, &c., &c.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A POLICY OF ASSURANCE ON THE LIFE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL POTTINGER, ARTILLERY.

On SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a Policy of Assurance, of one share in the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society, on the life of Lieutenant Colonel J. POTTINGER, Artillery, half-yearly premium payable on the 1st January and July of each year, last premium paid up to the end of this year of Rupees 207.

AN EXTENSIVE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF CONSIGNMENTS OF FIRST CLASS ENGLISH MAHOGANY WALNUTWOOD AND PAPIER MACHI, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT CHANDELIERS AND LUSTRES IN GOLD AND COLORED GLASS, PIER GLASSES, BEST PLATED ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED CENTRE PIECES, NEW PATTERNS IN GARDEN FURNITURE, BEST FANCY GOODS, SELF-ACTING PIANOS, HARMONIUM, AND ORGANS, IRON SAFES, CARPETS, BRONZE AND PROCELAIN STATUARY, TABLE ORNAMENTS, VASES, &c. &c.—AT "LOCKSLEY HALL," BYCULLA, OPPOSITE TO THE BYCULLA CLUB.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY the 5th, TUESDAY, the 6th, WEDNESDAY, the 7th, THURSDAY, the 8th, and on FRIDAY, the 9th of December next, at "Locksley Hall," Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club, several consignments of first class Household Furniture, in Mahogany, Walnut Wood and Papier Machi, Chandeliers, Lamps, Fancy Goods, &c. &c. comprising

GLASS WARE.

Fine Crystal Straw Stem and Cut, consisting of Liqueur, Champagne, and Custard Glasses, Wine and Water Goblets Tumblers and Soda Water Glasses, Ice Cooling and Water Jugs, Butter and Preserve Pots, Dessert Dishes, Ring Stands, Pestles, Mortars, &c.

PORCELAIN.

Consisting of several very handsome Tea Sets, a Rich Green and Gilt Dinner Do., several other Dinner Sets, elegant Dessert Services, White and Gilt Breakfast and Tea Do., Toilet, Sets, Wedgewood Jugs of a variety of patterns, Tea and Toilet Sets, Rockingham Tea Services and Jugs, &c.

PLATED WARE.

An Invoice of best Plated Ware, consisting of several Sets of Dish Covers, best Plated Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Tea Sets, Perambulators. Cruets, a set of artistically designed Superb Plated Centre Pieces, Epergne, and Candelabras, consisting of a six light Candelabra with Plateau, and rich Centre Dish, also a three light do., several other Centre Pieces, Tea Kettles, Salts, Muffineers, Egg Frame, Toast Racks, Puff Boxes, Tea Pots, Soup Tureen, sets of best Electro-plated "Lily," "King," Queen's," and "Shell" pattern Spoons and Forks, complete for 12 persons, in Mahogany cases, handsome Ornament Tray Stands, &c.

SILVER WARE.

Comprises a set of Shell and Threaded pattern Spoons and Forks for 12, several very handsome Drinking Cups and Jugs, Children's Christmas and Birthday Presentation Mugs, a magnificent Tea Set in case, Dolphin Salt Cellars in case, Soup Tureen, Cup and Saucer, &c. &c.

CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

Sets of Mappin's and other Cutlery, Papier Machi, Tea Trays, Dish Mats, Spirit Flasks, Water-filtering Bottles, Lee Machines, Single and Double-barrelled Guns, Double-barrelled Rifle in case by Osborne, Medicine and Tool Chests, Bread Platters and Knives, Europe Copper Jelly Moulds, &c.

LAMPS.

An invoice of first rate Table Argand Lamps, Plated and Bronze Single and Double-light India Cambridge Reading Lamps, Glass Hand Lamps, Chamber Do., Plated and Glass Pedestal Candlesticks, with Pans and Drops, Bronze and Porcelain Spirit Lamps, &c.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Sets of handsome English solid Mahogany Telescope, patent Screw Dining Tables, for 12 persons, Side Boards with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Dumb Waiters with Trays, Dining Room Chairs with Morocco Leather fixed and shifting Seats, light Cane Chairs with and without arms, &c.

PAPIER MACHI AND PEARL FURNITURE.

Several suites of really very pretty Drawing Room Furniture, including a very elegant and costly Royal Suite in Elizabethan Pattern, consisting of a handsome Oval Table with beautiful Gold, with the portrait of the Royal Family, Drawing Room Chairs with the likenesses of Prince Consort, H. M. the Queen, Princess Alice, Prince of Wales, different sorts of Flowers &c., Easy Chairs to match, Halfbacked and Conversation Couches, all covered with rich Crimson and Green Silk and Springs, Whatnots, Trays and Mirrors, Teapoys Round and Oval Tables, Cabinet Work Table, Work and Writing Boxes, Desks, Book Slides, Inkstands, Light Drawing Room Chairs, and a great variety of Pearl, Papier Machi, and other Fancy Goods of first quality.

MAHOGANY AND WALNUT WOOD FURNITURE.

Comprises suites of Drawing Room Furniture, consisting of full backed side, half-backed and lounging Sofas and Settees, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Drawing Room Chairs, Side Table with Mirror Backs, Occasional [illegible] Round, Oval, Oblong and other Tables, Side Tabl[illegible] Marble Tops, Teapoys and Chiffoniers with do. [illegible] Birch Wood Chairs, Writing Tables, three Slate Baga[illegible] complete, &c.

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS.

Two first rate square Mahogany Pianos by Ivory and Prangley, an Oakwood self-playing Harmonium, a magnificent self-playing Organ, a self-playing Cottage Piano, Musical Boxes, Musical Singing Birds, Mechanical Figures, &c.

CHANDELIERS AND LUSTRES.

A pair of each elegant 12 and 18 light rich Colored and Gold Glass Chandelier, a magnificent twelve light Argand Chandelier, and one of each 8 and 9 light Do., with Colored Drops, handsome Plated double and treble light Do., Plated and Bronze Hanging Do., 7 of each, very handsome best plated 4 and 6 light Wall Girandoles in Coloured and Gilt Glass, Plated and Bronze Wall Agrand Lamps with drops, three pairs of elegant Electro-gilt 4 and 8 light pedestal Girandoles set with Turquoise.

PIER GLASSES.

Three pairs of very pretty large Console Glasses, several pairs of Oval Mirrors, small Looking Glasses, Pictures, and Engravings in Gilt and other Frames.

CARPETS, LINEN, &c.

A very large English Carpet for Drawing Room, sizes 40 by 24. Several very elegant Velvet Pile Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Cresswell's Portent Mosaic Work in Carpet Pillows and Cushions in a variety of new and elegant designs and pattern, rolls of English, Brussels, Druggets and other Carpets, fine white Whitney Blankets, Coloured Blankets Children's Do., Carriage and Railway Wrappers and Coats, Velvet Pile Table Covers, three cases of very superior Irish Linen, consisting of Europe Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, pieces of rich Red, Damask and other Silk, &c. &c.

CLOCKS.

Amongst others a very large and handsome Bronze 15-day Exhibition Clock with Bronze Roman fingure, several elegant gilt Do., with busts under glass domes and stands, and Flower Vases to match, a gilt Palanqueen or Carriage Alarm Clock Rotary Time Pieces under glass cases.

BRONZE AND PORCELAIN STATUARY VASES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS, &c.

A really choice collection of Works of Arts in Bronze Statuary of eminent personages with Marble Pedestals, handsome Dresden Marble Alabaster and Parian Figures, Groups and Busts of artistic characters, large Punch Bowls, Boudoir Tea Sets, elegant Sevre Vases, Porcelain and Gilt Vases, Flower Pots, Toilet Bottles, Card Trays, and Stands, Bohemian Glass, Scent Bottles, Flower Vases with Imitation Fruits and Flowers under Glass Shades, &c. &c.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Such as superior Russia Leather Writing Desks of sizes with fittings, Envelope Cases, Blotting Pads, Portfolios, Book Slides, Dressing Travelling Cases, Travelling Bags with Portmanteaus, Cases with fittings, Inkstands in great variety, &c.

BED ROOMS.

Consisting of English Iron and Brass Washing Tables, Bedsteads, Mahogany Clothes and Gown Presses, with Mirrors, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Light Bed Room Chairs, Iron Folding Do., &c &c.

IRON SAFES, GARDEN FURNITURE, &c.

Comprises several pairs of large solid Marble Garden Clower Vases on Pedestals, elegantly designed Bronze Garden Seats and Couches, Balcony and Garden Chairs, Round Tables, Teapoys, Chess Tables, Flower Benches, Flower Pot Stands, Porcelain and Gilt Flower Pots and Trays, Plant Guards, four Summer Houses, Garden Engines, Pails, and Syringes, spare Hoes, very elegant Llama Porcelain Ware, Garden Seats and Flower Pots, some of them of imitation of real China, the first importation of its kind in Bombay, two large French patent fire-proof Book Safes, several other fire-proof Book Safes, and Treasure Chests of Sizes with "Chub's" Locks and duplicate Keys, Shower and Hip Baths, Bathing Tubs, &c.&c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Sunday the 27th instant.

SALE AT LOCKSLEY HALL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at Locksley Hall, a magnificent Orchestrion, or self-playing Organ, with 9 Barrels, playing Operatic Overtures, Quadrilles, Polkas, and Hindoostanee Airs. The instrument will play at intervals during the days of view from 5 to 6½ P. M., and during the days of sale from 11 to 12 A. M. The instrument will be sold on Thursday the 8th December precisely at 2 P. M.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

A small consignment of beautiful Shirts and Collars are now exposed for sale at the Commission Rooms of Messrs. BENNETT & Co. To ensure ready sale they are marked with low cash prices.

As the owner of the Goods has left Bombay and the consignment must be realized, Gentlemen have an opportunity of supplying themselves with these necessary articles at a very low price.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex "Lord Palmerston."

A few Gentlemen's Riding Saddles with Furniture and Bridles complete.

Two Side Saddles with do. do.
One Racing do. with do. do.
Boys and Girls' do.

A few pairs of Lancewood Shafts for Buggies and Dog Carts.

A fresh Batch of superior Plated-Mounted single and double Harness.

A few Copying Presses with Book, Brush, Oil Sheets, &c.

Two sets of Diving Apparatus complete, in first-rate order, by C. B. Heinke & Co., Great Portland St., London.

MAIL PHAETON.

A very superior English-built stylish and remarkably light Mail Phaeton with Shafts made expressly to run with a single Horse, having handsome Lamps, by "T. Startin" of London.

FOR SALE—A first-rate House (nearly completed) situated at Poona and overlooking Parbuttee Hill, with a complete corrugated roof as ordered out direct from England. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

MATHERAN.

Two first-rate Furnished Houses for sale at Matheran.

ALSO, at Mahbleshwur Hills, several Bungalows both for sale and to let. BENNETT & Co.

No. 5 Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " " Longcloths.
800 " " Jacconets.
200 " " Domestics.

A Case of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

A few 2 to 8 light Argand Lustres.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Wrought Iron Fire-proof Safes, of different sizes, with Chubb's Duplicate Keys.

A few very superior Gold Hunting Watches, by R. D. Rusden, Manchester.

A few dozens best Scotch Whiskey, Rs. 15 per dozen.

A supply of Patent Safety Fuse for blasting, as used on the Bhore and Thull Ghauts, will be sold in lots of not less than one cask of 350 Coils, at 3 an. and [illegible] pie per coil.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Shooties, Lappetts, Chintz, &c. &c.

A few Bales Water and Mule Twist.
700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 Do. do. Madapollams.
4 Cases Windsor Toilet, Honey and Fancy Soaps.
2 " Pomades.
4 Cases Wall Paper.
2 Cases superior Muslin.
3 " Prints.
14 Bales Grey Shirtings.
6 " T. Cloth.

By order of Messrs. Souza, Pinto & Co. and on account and risk of the first purchaser Chatoorbhoj Callianjee:—

5 Bales Grey T. Cloth.

By order of Messrs. Appleton & Co., on account and risk of the first purchaser Callianjee Jaitha:—

3 Cases Silk Panama.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 22nd November 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 25 Casks of Glass and Earthen Ware, being portion of the Merchandize shipped by Thomas Shortt, Junior, for the late firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., comprising Liqueur, Wine, Claret, Champagne, Sherry, Port, and Hock Glasses, Finger Cups, Wine Coolers, Decanters, Butter-pots, Salt Cellars, Celery Vases, Jugs, Dishes, Soup Tureens, Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Sauce Tureens, Plates, Salad Bowls, Toilet Sets, Tea Cups and Saucers, Slop Bowls, Sugar and Milk Jugs, Muffin Dishes, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, Metal Tea Sets and Teapots, Accordians, Felt Hats, Guitars, &c., &c.

ALSO,

1 Large Fire Proof Chest with double Door, suitable for a Bank, by Chubbs, 34 by 34.
1 Case of Pearl Bead.
3 Cases of Black and Blue Woolen Cloths.
2 do. Fancy Flannels.
21 Plated Cruet Frames, 4 Bottles each.
Few dozen Steel Spectacles, in Cases.
40 Cases Blue Colour.
24 Dozen Brass Beer Cocks.
58 English superior Rugs.
6 Dozen Foot Rules.
ALSO,—Few Sets of Gowca Fruits.

An Auction Sale of Rich Cut and Bohemian Glassware, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Rich Ornaments, Busts, and Vases, Damasks Table Linen, Tweed Cloths, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Hats, superior Ladies' Boots, and Children's Shoes, Stationary, &c., in the upper part of the premises lately occupied by MENESSE & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 29th, and on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions from JAMES T. GOOD Esq., to sell by Public Auction on the upper part of the premises lately occupied by MENESSE & Co. Hummum Street, Fort, the portion of the Merchandize shipped by THOMAS SHORTT, Junior, for the late firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., the same consisting of Rich Cut Wine and Champagne Glasses, Wine and Water Goblets, Tumblers, Sodawater Glasses, Sets of Decanters, Pickle Jars, Cellery Vases, Claret Jugs, Bohemian Jugs and Rummers, Opal and Green Dessert Services, Liquor and Ink Bottles, Bohemian Vases, "Parian" Busts, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, Best Rodger's Cutlery, comprising Mahogany Boxes of Knives, Pocket, Hunting, Farriers', and Butchers' Knives, Pen Cutters, Knife Sharpeners, Bread Knives, Scissors, &c., Plated "Lilly Pattern" Ice and Fruit Spoons; Stationary, consists of Creamlaid, Blue Wove, Satin Cream, Violet and Rose Bank Note Papers, and Envelopes, Mourning Papers and Envelopes to match, Programme Cards, Pocket Memo. Books, Ledgers and Cash Books with Locks and Keys Mordan's—Ready made Quills, Travelling Inkstands, single and double Blotting Pads, Photographic, Scrap, and Albums, Leather Travelling Writing Cases, superior Japaned Calf, Cloth, and Bronze Ladies' Boots and Coloured Children's Boots, Brown and Black Portmanteaus, Japaned Tin Airtight Boxes, Brown Leather Bags, Buggy Wrappers, Best Damask Table Linen, Napkins, Sidepieces, Tweed Cloths, Muslin Dresses, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Boy's Hats of different colours and Shapes, English Folding and Brass Rocking Chairs Battledores and Shuttlecocks, Cricket Bats and Balls, Bagatelle Boards, Ivory Chessmen, a quantity of Taddy's Tobacco, &c., &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view from Friday the 25th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few sets of new plated [illegible] Harness.

Few Boxes of Carriage and [illegible] Candles.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.

Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 15,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India or China at the expiration of three months (or in England one month) from the first proper notice of the loss.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, Bombay, 19th October 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

			£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year	1860	....	262,977	19	11
Do.	do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do.	do.	1862	300,090	15	11
Do.	do.	1863	341,608	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of ...			40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company......	£135,000
Accumulated Fund..............................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

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Christopher Bushell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq........................Liverpool.

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James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ....Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

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